Recorder's Office

THE DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

THE PEOPLE'S NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Religion, Politics, Education, Mining, and General Intelligence, Foreign and Domestic.—INDEPENDENT ON ALL SUBJECTS

VOL. IV. DUTCH FLAT, PLACER CO., CAL., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1863. NO. 22.

Dutch Flat Enquirer.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORING BY
E. B. BOUST.
OFFICE, ON SACRAMENTO STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

TERMS:

For one year, (IN ADVANCE)..... $6 00
" Six months..... 3 50
" Three months..... 2 50
Single copies..... 25

Unless express notice be given to the contrary, the paper will be continued after the time paid for has expired.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

☞ Business letters or Communications should be addressed to THE DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

ADVERTISING RATES:

One square of ten lines, first insertion..... $3 00
Each subsequent insertion..... 1 00

☞ A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year or quarter.

☞ All transient advertisements must be accompanied with the money.

No communication of a personal nature will be inserted unless paid for at double the usual advertising rates.

☞ Advertisements should be marked the number of insertions desired, otherwise they will be published till ordered out, and payment enforced.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS, inserted in the card column and containing six lines or less, will be charged as follows: Three months, $5 00; Six months $10 00; Twelve months, $25 00.

Editorial Notices, calling attention to advertisements, or any matter to be split in individual interest will be charged for at the rate of thirty cents a line. Local Notices will be charged one-half more than regular advertisements.

☞ Advertisements in order to appear the same week must be sent in by Tuesday afternoon.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted without charge.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

Circuit Court, 6th Judicial District.—Hon. S. H. Dennis, Judge. Meets at Auburn on the second Monday in January, April and July, and the third Monday in October.

COUNTY COURT AND COURT OF SESSIONS.—E. H. Parkhurst, Judge. Meets on the fourth Monday in January and July, and the Second Monday in September.

PROBATE COURT.—Meets on the fourth Monday in each month.

SUPERVISORS.

District No. 1 ....Jas. R. Rogers.
" No. 2 ....D. W. Madden.
" No. 3 ....Michael Fannon

POST OFFICES IN PLACER COUNTY.

Auburn .... A. N. Gambrill, P. M.
Dutch Creek .... D. B. Cook, "
Dutch Flat .... C. B. Plummer "
Francisco .... T. Moreland, "
Forest Hill .... R. Parkhurst, "
Forest Hill .... R. Parkhurst, "
Forty Four House ..... E. D. C. Fiskett, "
Forest Hill .... S. N. Calvin, "
Gladstown .... B. Bickell, "
Illinoistown .... John Barnes, "
Iowa .... J. W. Vandegate "
Iowa Springs .... O. V. Hollenbeck "
Longer Bluff .... J. Washeim, "
Millertown .... A. C. Neal, "
Monticello .... D. Cusato, "
Mottsville .... D. S. Beach, "
Rattlesnake Bar .... I. Hart, "
Rattlesnake Valley .... J. M. Miner, "
Virginia .... G. D. Aldrich "
Yankee Hollow .... Wm. Dreck "

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. [illegible], Justice of the Peace, Fowlerville, Sacramento street, Dutch Flat

S. A. HELVER, Constable, Township No. 1, and General Agent and Collector. Notes or accounts for collection will receive prompt attention.—Office on Sacramento street, Dutch Flat. may21

W. JONES, Practicing Physician. Will promptly attend to calls in Dutch Flat and vicinity. Office next door to the Dutch Flat Water Co's Office, Dutch Flat. aug 14, 1862-tf.

DR. J. M. CHILDS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,
IS PREPARED TO PERFORM all operation pertaining to Dentistry in a first class manner.
Office—On Main street, first door above Willet Store, Dutch Flat. Dec. 20-tf.

D. PETTERSON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite the Express Office, Main street, Iowa Hill. 1-tf

L. B. ARNOLD, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office Main street, Dutch Flat. 1-tf

HALE & ANDERSON, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, office in the brick building, next door to the County Hospital, Auburn, Cal. 32-tf

D. HAMILTON, District Attorney. THOS. H. WILLIAMS

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Auburn, Cal. ma21

C. A. TWEED. E. L. Craig.

TWEED & CRAIG, Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Will practice in all the courts of Placer and adjoining counties. Office in Auburn, in Judge Myers' new brick building, Court street, next to the Temple House. may14 tf

W. & P. NICHOLLS,
BANKERS,
Main Street, Dutch Flat, California.
Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust.
They also draw on
SACRAMENTO & SAN FRANCISCO, FREE.
—AND ON—
NEW YORK AND LONDON.
ADVANCES made on gold dust for coinage. m21.

S. HUBBARD ..... E. M. HALL ..... S. C. ALLEN.

HALL & ALLEN,
BANKERS,
AUBURN, FOOT'S VALLEY AND
DUTCH FLAT,
Placer County, California.

Pay the highest price for Gold Dust. Make advances on Gold Dust consigned for Assay or Coin. Attend to collections and remittances, and transact a General Banking Business.

BLANKS! BLANKS!
AN EXCELLENT assortment of Legal Blanks just printed at the ENQUIRER office, such as
DEEDS, MORTGAGES, SUMMONS,
EXECUTIONS, ATTACHMENTS,
WARRANTS AND SUBPŒNAS.
All the blanks printed at this office have been revised by one of the most eminent lawyers in the State.

THE TAILOR'S SIGN.

BY EM DASH.

When John Simkins set and made that coat for his fellow-boarder, Simon Thort, a roving speculator, he little imagined into what fortunes, good and bad, the skillful workmanship would lead him.

"It is the best fitting garment I ever had," said Thort; and so able a journeyman ought to have a tailor's shop of his own."

"I am a stranger in the city, and have no money," replied Simkins, with proud melancholy. "Though I feel sure, if anybody would set me up in a small way, I could turn out such garments as would soon give me permanent paying costum."

"I think so," returned Thort. "I am so pleased with this coat, that I don't mind if I help you along. I am well-known by certain clothiers, and so it will require less capital; for on my recommendation they will loan you enough goods to begin with, and make a show on counters and shelves, and in drawers and the window, and you can stick up a shingle, and go to work at once. I will assist you with what credit and funds you absolutely require, and be your silent partner, and we can soon agree upon terms; though, as I move about and speculate a good deal, I can't be much in the city."

John Simpkins jumped at the offer, and a shop was soon found and stocked, and a cheap sign was put up, bearing the name, in modest letters, of "John Simkins, Tailor."

"Made for life, I think—or at least hope," soliloquized he, as he crossed his legs on his board for the first time, and happily stitched away, with everything snug and comfortable around him. "The luckiest coat I ever made was the one for Simon Thort. But it wasn't all luck; it was genius. Thort would'n't have helped me, if I had not had ability and been a botch. But let me not be ungrateful. I will not be. I was a stranger, and he took me into partnership. Some day, when I am rich, he may need my help. Within a year or two I may be able to do without a partner, if I get the patronage I deserve. He is a speculator, and liable to sudden reverses. He may fail. But I shall be faithful always, and grateful then."

Simkins was really a remarkably skillful workman, but it made him so sanguine, that he lost sight of the fact that it is one thing to have shop, goods, and skill, and another to get custom, soon enough, and sufficient. Hope encouraged; but experience did not tally, with it. He found that it was easy for tailors to sell goods on trust; that it was difficult for a humble beginner, and be a stranger, to obtain the early confidence of those who are fastidious about the fit and make of their apparel; that a shop-keeper has rent and wages to pay; and that much valuable time is consumed in waiting upon all sorts of suspicious applicants for "ready-made clothing;" and as for several months he found it necessary to make repeated calls upon Simon Thort for aid, he learned what it was to have a capricious partner, liberal at one time, stingy and grumbling at another, ignorant of the business, and not often enough present at it to be over confiding or considerate.

Vexed by these circumstances, and many promises of custom, made only to be broken, John Simkins often left his little establishment in charge of a trustworthy lad, while he went over opposite to George Carlin, the hatter, whose respect and appreciation he had won by making him a graceful coat. Carlin was a very companionable fellow, and kindred spirits often met at his store, to laugh and chat over this, that, and the other; and among these social visitors was a merry young man named Frank Everton.

One day, when John Simkins was deploring his scarcity of patronage, among these friendly acquaintance, who knew his skill, but were in no immediate need of clothing, they dwelt, in a sympathetic way, upon the prosperity of inferior, but ostentatious men, as contrasted with that of genuine, unpretending merit—such, for instance, as they all declared John Simkins to possess.

"Success in the world, Simkins," said Everton, "depends greatly upon a good name."

"I have always tried to maintain my good name," replied Simkins, with sad simplicity.

"I mean an imposing name; a grand loud-sounding name. Man's notice must be attracted in these days of push, grab, and quacks, in big type. You must startle the world's eyes and ears, by great names and loud sounds, if you wish to get ahead of those who are ahead of you."

"But I can't afford to advertise my name, yet."

"That would be of little use if you did. You see, unfortunately, yours is a very ordinary name."

"I like it well enough," said Simkins, nervously.

"That may be; but, like Jones, Smith, Brown, Thompson, and so on, all very good names in themselves, the name of John Simkins is not odd, romantic, flashy enough to rivet attention, and be remembered. Now, if your name had been a polysyllable, or odd, like 'Mountairat,' or musical and romantic, like 'Tam riane' or 'Constantine,' for instance, my word for it you would have been making money by this time, hand-over fist."

"Perhaps so," murmured Simkins, struck with the idea.

"I know so. If I was in your place, with your name, I'd change it, and put up a big sign, with a big name."

"And so would I," said all.

"I've a good mind to! What would look and sound best?"

"Abolish Simkins, and call it Constantine."

"Call it something longer—call it Constantius Constantine."

"Too many letters," demurred the tailor.—"It would cost too much. The painter charges for every letter."

"Let him charge. Every letter of a good name will pay its own expenses, and more too. In your place, with your skill as a cutter and maker, I should put up a monster sign, with 'Constantius Constantine, Tailor,' in mighty, blazing letters. Under that little sign of John Simkins you'll never make your salt in a city like this, merit or no merit."

There was some sense in the suggestion; but whether it was intended to be adopted or not, Simkins went away, resolved to do so, if he could get a carpenter to supply the timber, and the painter to give it a proper covering, on trust, or in the way of trade. The carpenter agreed; but the painter, Thomas Glare, was inclined to a gue the point.

"Trust, or trade?' Where's Thort? Why can't he advance the money?" asked the painter.

"He won't be in town for a month, and I want the sign up as soon as possible," said the tailor.

"Times are hard, and victuals are dear," said Glare.

"I know it; and that's why I want the sign right off, to soften them," said Simkins.

"Busines is scarce. Jobs are few."

"This sign will be a job. Better take it out in clothes, than stand idle, I'll put them low, for the sake of this accommodation."

"Well, I'll do it," agreed Glare. "What do you want on it, and in what style?"

Simkins gave him the words, size, and style.

"'Constantius Constantine?'" repeated Glare. "Who's he? That ain't your name."

"It means me. Done in such huge letters such a name will pile in more patronage than I can attend to. My own name's of no account. That name will be remembered, and loom up like a house a-fire."

"I see you're up to the times," replied the painter, snuffing. "I'll do my best; but when you make my clothes, you must do your best for me, too."

"My garments shall equal your letters. So put in all you know, Glare, and we'll both be satisfied."

The gigantic sign was duly finished, and put up. It was so huge that it stretched ill-gully over a portion of the front of the shop of Henry Blood, butcher, neighbor, next door; and he eyed it savagely and jealously, for several days, but said nothing at first, except "Lousy tailor!" to himself, as he hacked his meat.

"Constantius Constantine, Tailor," blazed famously, in immense gold letters, on a broad, black ground; and hundreds paused to look at it. In addition, Simkins had caused the carpenter to make a huge pair of wooden shears, which the painter gilded; and they now depended, open, from the sign, pointing directly to the tailor's door.

Carlin, Everton, etc., across the way, were amazed, and praised highly the enterprise of Simkins, and he was delighted; but soon his backer and silent partner, the speculating Simon Thort, returned from his journey, and turned John Simkins's pleasure to despair. Thort had lost money by his recent trip, and was in a rage.

"Ridiculous extravagance! And a fraudulent name. No money coming in, to speak of, and goods borrowed, or on trust. That sign is expensive, and big enough for St. Peters' Church, at Rome. And you never consulted me. I won't pay for it. We've signed no papers, and I'll have the goods removed, and dissolve partnership; and you may shirk for yourself. You must either be crazy, or think I am; or there's something wrong about you; else you would'n't have changed your name. 'Constantius Constantine, Tailor,' and gold scissors! I'm glad you've done it, however, for now I can see to these things before it is too late."

"Wait and see how the sign works," plead'd Simkins.

"You may wait," returned Thort. "But the goods shall be returned to those that owe them."

The threat was fulfilled at once, although the tailor, succeeded despite the disparaging remarks of Thort, in inducing the owners of the fixtures to allow them to remain for the present.

He was now alone, with bare boards, his own shears, goose, and sleeve-board, and with out a partner. But he derived some satisfaction from the fact that the flaming sign was left.

But on the following day came the painter of the flaming sign, and was soon in a flaming rage.

"I came to get measured," said he, looking around with a suspicious eye. "Where's the cloth?"

"Clothing and cloth all moved off yesterday."

"Sign's up, I see—my sign," continued the painter.

"Yes," faltered Simkins. "Everybody compliments it."

"I don't take pay in compliments. I want cloth's, if I can't get money."

"I had a falling out with my partner yesterday, and he took all his clothes off."

"Dissolved?"

"Yes. On my own hook now."

"But what's the bait? Can't catch fish without bait."

"I'm thinking what's best to be done."

"And so am I," retorted Glare. "I think I'll take away my sign. Changing name, dissolving partnership, and sending away stock don't look right—not to me!"

"Oh, now, come, Glare!" said Simkins appealingly. "Don't suspect anything wrong.—Don't get mad for nothing."

"Nothing! Do you call paint, labor, gold-leaf, tin, bronze, brushes, and genius to paint, nothing?"

"By no means. Stock is stock; and I must get some in."

"Or be moving off; and perhaps you will."

"Never!" said Simkins, heroically. "With your sign to help me, I'm determined to stay, get some stock, and make a fortune. The sign would be of no use to you. Let it remain, and I'll see what I can do; there's a good fellow!"

Glare, somewhat mollified, departed; but now a new difficulty worried the nerves of the devoted Simkins. Henry Blood, the next door butcher, called in, to announce his objection to the big sign.

"Mr. Simkins, whose is that ornighty sign up there?"

"Mine."

"Do you notice how it stretches over in front of my premises?"

"I believe it does, a little. But that won't hurt you."

"Not if it was an ordinary sign. But that is such a flash one, people can't see mine. It encroaches on my space and hurts my business. Can't allow it."

"But I can't shorten it, without spoiling it."

"Then take it down, or move it round the corner."

"But then it would'n't be over my door."

"It would'n't be over mine neither," replied the incorrigible butcher.

"But consider the expense I've been at."

"I don't mind anybody's business but my own. What I consider is, what will it cost me to have another man's sign, big as all out-doors, reaching over my door, and overreaching me. Folks will think I've turned tailor; and though I do sell cabbage, I'm a knight of the cleaver, and not of the shears. Haw-haw!"

"Blood, be good-natured. To be sure, my sign is, unfortunat ly, something too long.—But then the excellent meats in your windows and before your door are sign enough for you. Besides, you are established in business, and I am just beginning."

"Beginning! A man that begins with a sign like that will want the front of the whole square before the year's out. It strikes me that you are all sign, and no substance; all sign outdoors, and no sign in-doors, of business. I see your stock's all gone. Do you suppose that sign will make suits of clothes out of nothing? It might board a good many, and cover 'em up, but it would be poor clothes in any weather.—Haw-haw!"

"A man must have a sign," said Simkins.—"It shows where he is to be found, and looks honest."

"Then he ought to have his own name on it," insinuated the butcher. "Who's Constantius Constantine? The grand Turk? I know he crosses his legs a good deal, but I never heard he was a tailor. Haw-haw!"

Blood, the butcher, became so merry over his own jokes, that John Simkins took prompt advantage of his pleasant mood, and revealed the mystery about the sign. But Blood shook his head unyieldingly, as he stated how many pounds of meat he thought the great sign would prevent his selling in the course of a year. It was so conspicuous it injured both his business and his pride. His own sign was dirty, old, and small.

The tailor saw that he was firm; and after several propositions, the best he could do was to suggest a compromise, to which the butcher assented.

If Simkins stayed, and got goods, and could get his friends, few and such as they were, to prevail with the carpenter and painter, a new sign of the same size and style should be presented to the butcher, with his name and occupation on it. The two signs should then project, slantwise, in front of the two shops, to save space; meeting in the form of the letter V, respectively facing up and down the street; with "Constantius Constantine," and "tailor" underneath, as at present; the other with "Blood, Butcher," upon it. As to the golden shears, they were to straddle the peak of the sign, one point indicating the tailor's door, the other that of the butcher.

"Very good," said the butcher; "and if you stay, and can get up suits as well as you can get up signs, we'll be the best friends in the world, and you'll never wan't credit at the butcher's."

Simkins now went over to Carlin's; but a short purse makes a long face, even among the best of companions; and when the unhappy tailor told all that he had suffered, through adopting the suggestion about the sign, the sympathy and indignation of Carlin and Everton were at once excited, and they extended the right-hand of practical good-fellowship to Simkins, and determined to exert themselves in his behalf, among their personal friends.

The curious story of the able mechanic, "Constantius Constantine," soon became known, and the generous exertions of a dozen manly fellows soon set his mind at rest on the score of credit, sign, and stock. Nor was this all.

They were resolved, having thus enlisted in the cause of a worthy man, that he should become as conspicuous for his ability as for his sign. The talismanic aid of types was speedily called into eccentric requisition. Newspaper notices frequently embalmed his assumed name; posters, circulars, and cards spread his fame throughout the city; custom flocked in upon him, to test his skill and fidelity; and once fairly tested, it became permanently patronized. He rose to fortune well-served, and Constantius Constantine has no reason to regret the hour when he was taught to believe there was much, very much, in manufacturing a name.

A REFUGEE FROM ARKANSAS.—Mrs. Jonath Collins, who formerly resided with her husband, in Newton county, Arkansas, not far from Little Rock, came to St. Louis, from Rolla, a few days ago. Her case is one of a thousand of similar instances of wrong, outrage and apprehension, induced by the war:

Her husband, but a few months since, owned a good farm. Being a Union man, he had long felt that it would be impossible for him to live in that country; so, on the first opportunity that offered, he sold his farm for cash—gold and silver—and resolved to leave. Not many days afterwards, however, he was attacked and murdered by bushwhackers, all his money taken from him, his farm stripped of everything, and his wife and two small children left penniless and friendless in the world. Mrs. Collins, who is a young woman with strong nerve, with a disposition to work and strive to get honorably out of difficulty rather than brood over misfortune, packed up what few valuables she had left, and on one horse which the marauders did not steal, set out with her two children, on her toilsome journey to Missouri. On the second day of her travel, she was assailed by bushwhackers, and her horse stolen. Thus she was left afoot, she and her babes, helpless and unfriended. But she did not sit down and pray for death; but like a brave soul, with an honest heart to prompt her, she picked up her youngest child, the eldest—which is only five years old—walking, and by dint of almost superhuman endeavor, made her way to Rolla, on foot. From Rolla she was forwarded by railroad to St. Louis. Since she arrived there she has been the recipient of some trifling charities, which have kept her and her children from starvation. She was permitted to occupy one of the rooms in the Police building, where, in a wretched state of discomfort, she now is.

A NIGHT SCENE.—The Morris Island correspondent of the New York *Herald*, in describing the bombardment near Charleston at night, says:

From half past eleven until four o'clock in the morning the Monitors and Ironsides, which did not go into the fight until after midnight, were firing upon the north end face of Sumter, sending their huge fifteen inch shells and two hundred pounder Parrott projectiles crashing through the walls of the fort with terrible effect, at a distance of about eight hundred yards.—Meantime they endured an intense and heavy fire from Fort Moultrie, Battery Bee, the battery on Mount Pleasant, on Sullivan's Island, and Fort Wagner, and Battery Gregg, on Morris Island.

I watched the firing for several hours during the night, and must say that I have never seen the rebel guns worked with so much vigor and rapidity as they were on Sullivan's Island on that night. One continuous line of flashes from the Beach Inlet Battery to the work on the extreme, an uninterrupted roar of heavy guns and the howl of rifle-bolts, made the scene one not easily forgotten. The smoke from the rebel batteries and the Monitors hung heavily on the water and obscured the largest objects from view, and only by the quick flashes that gleamed through the smoke of battle could we locate the exact position of the contending forces.

ACTIVE OLD AGE.—The Whitley county, (Ind.) *Republican* tells a story of age and activity that we confess almost staggers us, tho' the editor avers that he was an eye witness of the fact. We have never read or heard of such bodily strength at such an age: "We started on a drive to the country on Saturday morning, and when some distance out of town heard the sound of an ax, as if some one was chopping quite rapidly. On looking around to see who was at work so industriously, who should we see but old father Shoemaker, of this place now one hundred and five years old, busy at work chopping cord wood! A considerable quantity of cord wood was cut and stacked up in piles, and a team was loading at one of those piles as we passed. The teamster informed us that the old man had cut some eight or ten cords during the summer. Joseph Shoemaker a contemporary of General Washington, having voted for him for President of the United States, chopping cord wood in the year 1863!

THE Bricklayers of San Francisco are about formiug a society in that city for their mutual protection.

[From the London Times.]

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

Never, we presume, in the history of civilized nations were men so rapidly consumed as in civil war. Volunteering was not 'exhausted' prematurely. Mr. Lincoln's calls since the spring of 1861 have certainly exceeded one million men. He began with 75,000; he rose presently to 700,000; and at very short intervals the demands were repeated. Unless, indeed, we assume that one man out of every two in the Federal armies has been killed or wounded, we must raise the aggregate amount of their levies to numbers even greater than we have suggested; for it seems to be beyond question that half a million men, at least, have been placed *hors du combat* since the war began. In the intercepted correspondence of the Confederates which was brought before our Government by the Federal authorities themselves the losses of the North are estimated at 349,500. But this was twelve month ago, and all the carnage of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, to say nothing of the incessant drain at Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Charleston, and many other points, has to be brought to account. Less than 500,000 the total can hardly be, and that, indeed, was the computation of our correspondent in the South some 6 months ago. The losses of the Confederates, even at that period, were supposed to be 200,000, so that three quarters of a million would be the lowest estimate of the whole consumption. To form an adequate idea of this prodigious drain let the reader remember our own position in the Crimean war. The comparison will be all the easier because the available sources of the two countries are exactly alike. The United Kingdom contains a population as nearly as possible equivalent to that of the Northern and Southern States together—blacks included, so that we had as good a stock to draw upon as the Americans have had. Our army before Sebastopol was never, at any one time, 500,000 strong, and yet the 27,000 casualities in that force were enough to throw England into mourning and to reduce the standard of the army for some time. What would have been the case if ten or twenty times that force had been in the field? What would have happened if 750,000 British soldiers had been killed or wounded in two years of war? At this rate of consumption the American war would soon literally become what some of its promoters desire—a war of extermination. That phrase is a mere hyperbole in European stories, but it will express only the bare truth in America.—President Lincoln alleges, as his reason for precipitating his draft in New York, that President Davis is 'driving every able-bodied man he can meet into his ranks,' and it is now reported that the South, like the North, is enrolling and arming negroes. We cannot wonder at the resolution, however much we may lament it. At the beginning of the war the whole white population of the Southern States could hardly have contained more than 1,000,000 or 1,200,000 men of fighting age. How many deductions must be made even from these figures before an effective total can be reached we need not say, and yet the South must have already raised at least 500,000 or 600,000 men, of whom 250,000 have fallen. The negroes in the South are just about half as numerous as the whites, so that this expedient will add 50 per cent. to their resources. It shows, however, the desperate nature of the struggle when we see such a measure adopted. Nothing but the very sternest resolution and direct need would have driven the Confederates to this extremity. They are as ready as the Federals to accept 'the bitter end.' The North vows that if the South will not submit every Southerner shall be slain; the South answers that rather than submit every Southerner will die. We have not laid much stress on those imports of men from Europe of which the North has had the advantage, but the aid from this source cannot have been inconsiderable. Germans and Irish have been poured into New York along with cannons, rifles, sabres, and stores. Emigration from the Old World has actually received a strong impulse under the attractions of the war. The Germans, trained soldiers already, accept war as a promising business, and hope to rise in a service in which military education is rare. The Irish follow the invitations of their kindred to a land of high wages, and are overpowered on their arrival by the allurements of the recruiting sergeant. Still emigration can only have supplied a per centage of the hosts which the North has sent into the field. The Southerners complain with great justice that their country is invaded by foreigners, for Irish and Germans have formed a conspicuous element in the Federal armies; but the bulk of these must have been naturalized Americans, who, for all practical purposes, were citizens of the Union. It remains now to be seen what will come of the last appeal—whether the North will endure the conscription, and with what spirit the conscripts will fight. In the South the conscription has long been in force, and the last resource of the Confederates is shown in the enlistment of negroes. In the North there has been no such trial, and Governor Seymour distinctly intimates to the President his opinion that it may be too much for the patience of the people.—We shall soon learn which of the two is right.—Governor Seymour in his denunciations to the measure, or President Lincoln in his determination to enforce it at all hazards; but the very occurrence of the difficulty shows the straits to which the Government is reduced.

INTERESTING HABEUS CORPUS CASE.—The Pittsburg *Chronicle* says:

A case of some interest was heard to-day before Chief Justice Lowrie, of the Supreme Court. A writ of habeas corpus was issued on the 5th instant, directed to Captain William B. Coulter, Provost Marshal of the twenty-first district, to produce the body of John T. Carney, of Greene Township, Indiana county. The return set out that Carney, a drafted man, had been examined and exempted for disability, and a certificate to that effect given him, but the board subsequently arrested him, re-examined him and held him as fit for duty. No allegation for fraud was made, but the reason given for the re-examination was that the board had deemed themselves in error in their first proceeding. The counsel for the relator contended that the board having once taken up and decided the case, and given the certificate of exemption, their adjudication was final and conclusive, and their power over the exempted man was exhausted. On a partial hearing on the 11th, District Attorney Carnahan obtained leave to amend the return in order to put in a plea against the jurisdiction of the court, contending that the State courts had no jurisdiction over questions arising under the new conscription law. On the hearing to-day that plea was abandoned, and the argument was confined to the point above stated. After a full hearing the Chief Justice ordered the discharge of the soldier, holding that from all that appeared by the return the board had exhausted their power when the certificate of exemption was granted, and that they had no further control over the prisoner.

SKETCHES OF TOWNS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* furnishes the following notes of towns on the Lower Missisippi, which are interesting at the present time:

Natchez is 290 miles from New Orleans, and some 1,300 miles from Cincinnati. It was founded in 1700 by the noble D'Eberville, who formed a colony here. This splendid country was occupied by the fine tribe of Natchez Indians, under the chieftianship of "Great Sun," who welcomed the white man and was his best friend, until oppression and avarice on the part of the French made the honest red man a deceitful foe. With the exception of a tornado in 1840, it has been very fortunate as a city. Situated high, with clean streets and shady sidewalks, few buildings in blocks, save the few stores near the Court house, plenty of ventillation and cool nights makes it healthy. The citizens are mostly planters, who have domains within a day's ride. The life is not the most gay and social. The distance between neighbors is too great for much intercourse, so that towns and villages are a great temptation to those able to dwell in them. The society is excellent, and the tone of feeling, so far as I could observe, is not averse to the government.

Bayou Sara, the capital of that Feliciana parish, has been a handsome place, and one of interest as a shipping point for cotton and sugar from the rich country in the rear, for several years past. It is about 180 miles above New Orleans and 13 above Port Hudson. In the Spring of 1862, when our gunboats ascended the Mississippi river after the capture of Fort Jackson and the Crescent City, guerrillas fired upon them from the houses. The town, at least the part fronting the river, was burned. It now presents another sorrowful comment upon the war.

Baton Rouge, the capital of Louisiana, is literally a grove of China, bay, holly, live oak and cypress trees, with houses along the avenues. It is laid out upon a "gentle declivity," some forty feet above the highest tides. Its rich verdure and Spanish and French houses, give it a pretty and quaint look that is charming to the stranger.

The State house here is a fine white marble castle looking building of the Anglo Norman style. The grounds are fine, with choice shrubbery, some balm trees and ever-blooming vines. The house has been fired by some scoundrel, and the whole interior destroyed. The walls stand as firm as though it had not happened.

THE PIRATE GEORGIA.—Captain Webster, mate of the ship Constitution, captured by the privateer Georgia, makes the following statement:

June 25th, at 6 A. M., in sight of the island of Trinidad, South Atlantic Ocean, latitude 20 degrees 32' south, longitude 29°, 16' west, made a steamer with English colors flying, close under the land; I hoisted the American ensign and continued on my course, with all sail set, the steamer steering directly for us; 8 o'clock, A. M., she fired a blank cartridge; I paid no attention, but continued on my course; 8:30 A. M., steamer being near and seeing no way to escape, I deemed it best to heave to, in the meantime they had lowered the English colors and hoisted the Confederate flag; they afterwards came alongside and sent a boat with first Lieutenant and boat's crew, all armed, on board, demanded the ship's papers, and ordered me on board the steamer; the commander, Captain Maury, who, after examining the papers, said he considered my ship a prize to the Confederate steamer Georgia, and myself and crew as prisoners, ordering us on board our ship, to stand in under the island and anchor in twenty fathoms. Having anchored about four o'clock, the steamer keeping near by, the prize-crew then took full charge, and commenced searching the ship, taking all the fire-arms, chronometers, quadrants, sextant and charts, navigation books, knives and razors belonging to us. On the 26th, commenced taking out some of the cargo, which being coal, they were glad to get. On the 28th took the ship City of Bath, from Callao for Antwerp; said ship having a French cargo, they ransomed her for $20,000; we were put on board of her, and not having sufficient water, touched at Pernambuco, where my crew were delivered to the American Consul—fourteen men—six having joined the steamer. Myself and family remained on board the City of Bath, as the Consul would do nothing for us.—When standing into Pernambuco Roads, saw the United States steamer Vanderbuilt, and signalized her; she sent a boat on board, to whom we gave the whereabouts of the Georgia, and how they might be likely to find her, as she secretes herself under the island, and cannot be seen more than four or five miles off.

August 17th, in latitude 32° 30', longitude 40° 30', fell in with Italian bark Emma, Capt. Connessa, for New York, who kindly received us on board, giving us every accommodation in his power, for which myself, wife and officers take this method of returning our thanks for his kindness while on his vessel.

The Constitution was from New York for Shanghai, with a cargo of 996 tons of coal, and was owned by Napier & Welsford, of New York.

THE SECRET LEAGUES.—Some men are bold enough to declare—what a very few are simple enough to believe—that the Secret Leagues are not political organizations. Now the whole thing is a political vehicle, and all tending to effect the Presidential election in 1864. It is a design deep laid, to secure the aid of Union loving men, in support of abolition office seekers. It is useless to deny this. A democrat who joins a Secret League is expected to support a politician of the Negro Policy stripe.

These Secret Leagues intend to control conventions. In Ohio, the nominations of Abolitionists was controlled by the secret order of Leaguers. The Grand Secretary issued an order to call a secret caucus, which order commenced as follows:

"In accordance with the earnest solicitations of many brethren, I request the members of the Order who may be elected delegates to the Union convention on the 17th, will come on the 16th and attend an informal meeting to be held on that evening, for consultation, as to their duty at the present crisis, and as their action in the convention on the 17th."

The Leaguers did assemble in secret session, at Columbus, and determined who should be delegates to the "Union convention." The same action was taken in Wisconsin. The Secret Leaguers, not the people—select the delegates to conventions.

The object of this second edition of Know Nothingism is apparent. It is to give the Administration perfect control of the conventions, and thus enable it to dictate candidates, and suppress any disposition to censure its policy. It has already demonstrated that it is no part of the business of the Leaguers to supply the government with men to fight the Confederates. Not a Leaguer has peeped since the President's call for three hundred thousand men.—*Prairie du Chien Courier.*

Dutch Flat Enquirer.

E. B. BOUST, : : : : EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : OCT. 23, 1863.

THE ELECTION.—The Judicial election passed off very quietly in this place. The Republicans were very active in endeavoring to get out their full party vote, in which they succeeded much better than was generally anticipated, as a comparison with the September vote will show; the vote in town was 225, of which the Democrats got 53, showing a falling off of the entire vote of the place of 71, 67 of which were Democratic and 4 Republican, so the Republicans cannot be said to have gained anything since the last election. Their party men, however, displayed considerable interest in the election, and industriously button holed the voters as they made their appearance; conspicuous in this business we noticed Harriman, the Clerk-elect of the Supreme Court. The Democrats manifested a lukewarmness altogether out of keeping with their usual habits on like occasions, and it may be said that they allowed the election in this place and surrounding precincts to go by default. There is no doubt but the entire Republican ticket in this county is elected by a large majority, with which we are obliged to be satisfied and therefore submit. Some eminent statesman, Jefferson we believe, once said, that the voice of the people expressed by them through the ballot-box was a certain indication of the justness of the cause for which they declared. This may be so, but if it is, we must be allowed to say that the sovereigns possess an amount of astuteness which has not heretofore been credited to them.

THE DEFENSE.—The "Deputy Recorder," in his card of last week, which he doubtless intended as a refutation of the charge made against him by us in regard to performing certain duties; does not say that he is not amenable to the charge, but intimates that if we had "enquired" we might have ascertained that it was impossible for him to send us the copy of the election proclamation before Wednesday night. Let us enter a little into particulars: The Supervisors passed the order on Saturday, the 3d instant, the "Deputy" furnished the *Herald* with the copy on Tuesday, the sixth, waited until that paper had "set" it up and ready to work off the "outside," and then sent us a copy from the columns of the *Herald*. The amount of writing necessary to be done by the "Deputy" would probably have consumed an hour which would have obviated every difficulty, but the work was not done. He could not find time for the herculean task of one hour's labor from the 3d to the 6th!

We are not given to fault finding, and endure ills rather than intimate the non-performance of another's duty, but when the direliction is so apparent as in the present instance, we think we had a right to complain. We endeavor to get our paper to press on Wednesday afternoon, and in order to do so, must have copy on the morning of that day. Now from Saturday to Tuesday we consider was amply sufficient to do an hour's work, and attend "an extra meeting of the Board of Supervisors" of two hours duration. We admire the sagacity of our "Deputy Recorder" in securing the services of so able an advocate as the man of the "Stars and Stripes." If anything would prove the justice of the position assumed by us in this matter, (being guided by general principles) it is the fact that the "Deputy" is defended by the man of the "*Stripes*." We yet think, notwithstanding his card, that he *might*, if so disposed, have furnished us with the copy sooner than he did.

We have never questioned the "capability" of the "Deputy," for we believe him much more competent to discharge the duties than the "former incumbent" of whom the Grand Jury complained, saying that instruments had not been properly recorded. The testimony of such an *expert* would not amount to much.

THE RESULT.—The election at Dutch Flat resulted as follows: For Judges of the Supreme Court on the Republican ticket, Shafter, 174; Sawyer, 172; Currey, 175; Sanderson, 174; Rhodes, 174. Democrats, Sprague, 50; Wallace, 50; Hall, 50; Robinson, 47, Hartley, 50. For Superintendent of Public Instruction, Wozencraft, D., 50; Swett, R., 173. For District Judge, McFarland, R., 215. For County Judge, Fellows, R., 171; Fitzsimmons, D., 48. For Justices of the Peace, Jonathan Brown, R. 156; W. G. Brown, R., 168; Boust, D., 53.

Lost Camp—For Judges of the Supreme Court, Republicans, Sanderson, 9; Shafter, 8; Sawyer, 8; Currey, 8; Rhodes, 8. Democrats—Sprague, 22; Wallace, 22; Hall, 22; Robinson, 10; Hartley, 22. For Superintendent of Public Instruction, Wozencraft, D., 22; Sweet, 8. For District Judge, McFarland, R., 28. For County Judge, Fellow, R., 6; Fitzsimmons, D., 26. For Justices of the Peace, W. G. Brown, R., 7; Jona-than Brown, R., 5; Boust, D., 27.

THE WAY IT WAS DONE.—The Republicans are an extremely technical set; when they can count on a party majority they open the polls, when they cannot, they refuse to allow the polls to be opened, and resort to a contemptible quibble to justify their conduct. There were precincts designated by the Supervisors of this county to be held at Henney's Camp and McDonald's Camp in this Township, but McDonald, initials 'L. W., and who was appointed Inspector at his camp, (he is one of the overseers on the wagon road, also,) refused to allow the polls to be opened, and when asked his reasons, said that "there was no use; nearly all men who would vote the *Union* ticket had left." At Henney's Camp the Overseer also refused to allow the polls to be opened, saying it was "against orders." McDonald's initials being printed J. C., he sheltered himself behind this miserable subterfuge to excuse his petty tyrany. These men did not, however, think of pursuing this course on the previous election when they had reason to believe they had a Republican majority. When one of the Judges of our Supreme Court forgot the high position he occupies, condescended to travel sixty miles for the purpose of hob-nobbing with the road laborers over a keg of whiskey on election day. These facts we gather from a person who visited those camps on election day, and we believe the statement to be true. Comment is unnecessary.

[For the ENQUIRER.]

THE STATE OF THE UNION.

RED DOG, Nevada Co., Oct. 19th, 1863.

FRIEND BOUST:—The water having failed in this section everything is at a stand still, and having nothing to do I have concluded to give you some of my thoughts, (as we are in committee of the whole), on the State of the Union.

Only seventy-six years have passed since George Washington and his compatriots met in convention and formed for us "a more perfect union" which was to secure to them and their posterity the blessings of liberty for all time—a union that was to be perpetual, and behold it already dismembered!

Is it not a most sad and gloomy picture to him who really loves his country and the union of the States; how it must grieve the spirits of Washington and his co-workers if they are permitted to look from the other world upon the destruction of that government and that union for which they toiled and suffered so much to create? It is to be hoped that God does not suffer them to see what is now going on in our unhappy and distracted country. Heaven forbid that they should be afflicted with the sight.

How different the character of the men who formed our union and the men who are now striving to *save* it. The former were men not only of mind, but of patriotism, of honesty, of justice and liberality. The latter of mind none will dispute, but lacking in that patriotism, honesty, justice and liberality that actuated and governed the former in all their dealings with the American people. They were ambitious, but for their country's prosperity. These are ambitious, but only for party or self-aggrandizement. What historian would dare now or hereafter compare such men as Lincoln, Seward, Chase, Stanton and Bates with Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Knox and Randolph. Or who would dare to say that George Washington or any distinguished man of his time would have permitted *such* men as Horace Greely, Wendell Phillips, and others of like character to dictate to them what they should or should not do? Thank God, America was not afflicted at that time with such men, and far better would it be to-day for our country if such had never been born.

Washington and the men of his day assumed office at the urgent entreaty of their countrymen and for their country's good. They administered the government under and in accordance with the written law, meeting out even and equal justice to all. Is it so with the men now in power? Not being called or entreated by their countrymen; they, by dishonest tricks, by intrigue and money, succeed in forcing themselves into the various governmental offices, and setting aside the constitution and the written law, they govern us under and with the law of necessity or that unwritten or "higher law."

Washington and his advisers taught the American people to love the constitution, the union and each other; to respect the opinions, feelings and rights of each other. Is it so with the party now in power. Have not we of the North been taught by the same rulers for the last thirty years that the constitution was a lie? That the union was a league with the devil? That our Southern brethern were a horde of barbarians; a people not worthy to be loved or respected; as being ignorant and uneducated, whose opinions were not entitled to any respect and whose feelings were only the feelings of brutes, and whose rights—if they had any—were acquired by a crime against God! To prove this: Witness the highly colored pictorials that used to be distributed in our public schools showing the inhuman treatment of the Southern people of their slaves—also the exaggerated fictions written for and published in what is termed our family newspapers to be read by the children, instilling into their minds hatred towards a people so barbarous. Witness the writings and speeches of our leading men who have educated us to look upon our Southern brethren as enemies—as desiring to control the government to our injury and the advancement of slavery—to look upon the Union as a wrong done the free North; a union that should not continue *unless* that relic of barbarism should be wiped out! Under such training, is it strange that we should forget the teachings of the father of his country? And having forgotten, beheld the effect.

That this is the legitimate effect of such training no liberal-minded man will or can deny. Men may and do say that slavery was the cause, but it is not true; and the prosperity of our country up to 1860 proves it. It was not slavery but the effort or disposition on the part of the North to destroy it, a disposition to interfere with the right of the Southern people to hold slaves. Holding them as they did, under rights acquired long before the formation of the union and guaranteed to them afterwards by written law at its formation. Slavery then was not the cause but the attempt on our part to abolish or destroy it as property. Property held, too, under and by virtue of the same rights that we hold property.

That these people had a right to hold such property none can deny; then it was and is a great wrong against them to attempt to deprive them of it. And to attempt to do indirectly that which we have no legal right to do directly is a greater wrong, and we could not but expect that they would resist such attempt. Admit that slavery is morally wrong; yet it is an evil that exists in our government by constitutional law, a law the most sacred of any made by man—not made to be changed at the will of majorities, but by the States, the parties who enacted it, and then in the manner prescribed by that instrument. If this is so, and I do not think any one will dispute it, then an attempt to change the law in a different manner or to deprive the Southern people of their just rights or property on the ground that they should not have been granted such rights or that the holding such property is inimical, is a breach of faith on our part, and the Southern people had just cause to be alarmed for their property in the union. But whether slavery was right or wrong, evil or good, the Southern people, by and with our consent held slaves. Our union was formed with the express understanding that they should hold them. Is it not then a breach of the contract when we attempt to interfere with or deprive them of the right guaranteed to them in order to form the union which we all love so much. If they did not complain of the evils and immorality of slavery having it in their midst, we who were away from it should have been satisfied and let it alone. The agitation could do no good and has done harm.—Besides, slavery was doing us of the North no injury, but on the contrary, we grew rich on its labor, it giving us a market for our manufacturing people and tradesmen. If this is so, and it is a reasonable conclusion, then why should we seek to disturb such a settlement of an exciting question, when we knew that the result would be civil war?

But from past history I am forced to the conclusion that the party own in power desired a dissolution, or the destruction of slavery. It has been the one idea of many leading men in power. Mr. Seward says to us to "do all we can everywhere and on all occasions to abolish slavery;" knowing, as he said, that by so doing we would bring on civil war, and there in his own language, "slavery would go down."—Another leader says "we intend to trample under foot the constitution of our country!"—This is the kind of training the Northern mind has received for the last thirty years, and behold the result!

MINER.

[For the ENQUIRER.]

INCIDENTS OF THE CAMP.

RICHARD III.—A NEW READING.

It was during the late encompment of the Fourth Brigade that we had been brought to a *present*, when we were startled by the following command: "Brigade—Charge" [bring me a *hoss!*] "bayonets!" I say that we were startled; but 'twas but momentarily, for we quickly rallied and executed the "movement." And it was here that we won the chiefest laurels; the "City Guard" and "Marysville Rifless," after many futile attempts to accomplish the same, threw themselves astride their guns in a demoralized condition. This movement is quite simple after acquiring a knowledge of it! It can only be executed, however, by a brigade of citizen soldiers, and a staff of regular "bricks," in a number of "times" with a variety of "motions." The order for the "hoss" is especially fine, and commends itself to Shaksperian tragedians.

Manual of Arms for Generals:—Seize the scabbard with both hands and carry it slowly between the nether extremities, shutting them tightly upon it:—take a chew of tobacco, and pull out the sword!

Major —— and the Pickles:—Company —— had been making merry over a couple of kegs of *lager beer*, when the "dinner call" was sounded. Major ——, being present, was pressed to take a seat at their table. The meal was progressing with uproarious mirth when one of those episodes in camp life occurred which marks the quality of soldiers' fun, and the popularity of an officer. A cry arose to "pass the Major a pickle!" Instantly the dish containing about two quarts of the "delicacy" was put in motion toward the Major. But lo! an elated soldier, forgetful of propriety, and anxious to do exclusive honor to that officer, plunges his hand into the dish, extracts a pickle, and rushed toward him with it. Another follows suit, another and another, until the entire command was assembled around the Major, each presenting a pickle, and clamoring for the first acceptance! "Gentlemen!" exclaimed the Major, rising to his feet, "unused to public speaking as I am, —" "Three cheers for the Major!" screamed the happy Orderly, and they were given with a will. "Gentlemen!" resumed the Major, "unused to public speaking —" "Three more and a *tiger!*" yelled the entire command; and the "*yah oh oh!*" rang out with a perfect fury. "Gentlemen!" cried the Major, sinking to his seat, and waiving his hand in token of surrender, "gentlemen! you overpower me with——pickles!"

Vale!

GRAND ROUNDS.

THE CHAPMAN PIRATES.—We take the following from the San Francisco *Call* of the 18th. It will be seen that the remaining "buccaneers" have been liberated. The three leaders, Greathouse, Harpending and Rubery were sentenced to pay a fine of ten thousand dollars and be imprisoned in the State Prison the term of ten years!

Yesterday morning seventeen of them, who had been indicted for treason, were brought into Court, and after taking the oath of allegiance and giving bonds in the sum of three thousand dollars in their own recognizance to keep the peace towards the United States were discharged from custody, the Prosecuting Attorney having entered a nolle prosequi in their cases. The oath administered was as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, City and County of San Francisco, ss:—We, James Smith, John E. Kent, John W. McFadden, John Fletcher, Thomas W. Bounds, William Williamson, Geo. W. Davis, Albion T. Crow, Madison W. Marshall, Thomas Poole, Henry C. Boyd, Joseph W. Smith, Richard H. Duval, William C. Law, John W. Mason, Lorenzo L. Libby, and W. D. Ward, do severally and solemnly swear that we will respect, protect and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign, and that we will bear true faith, diligence and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution, or law of any State, Constitution, or Legislature, to the contrary, notwithstanding; and further, that we do this with a full determination, pledge and purpose, without any mental reservation whatsoever; and further, that we will well and faithfully perform all the duties which may be required of us by law. So help us God.

Here follows the names of those mentioned above. "When the prisoners were asked if they would take the oath of allegiance. W. D. Ward declared he would not do so unless he was instantly released. He was accordingly remanded into the custody of the Marshal, when he thought better of his determination, and asked to be permitted to swear. Alfred Armond, being an English subject, took the oath modified, so as to read, 'so long as I remain within the limits of the United States.'"

"We are the gentlemen of this country, and gentlemen always make revolutions."—*Toombs of Georgia.*

Why, we thought it was the niggers that made the revolution.—*Yreka Journal.*

That accounts for the *milk* in your cocoanut. If the space was occupied with brains you would have known better.

GREEK FIRE!—A shell filled with the following villanous compound arrived in our office last week:

QUERULOUS.—That Copperhead institution, the Dutch Flat paper, wants to get a fling at Gen. Collins, in connection with the late encampment at Sacramento, but don't know how to do it exactly. It, however, intimates that the General knows nothing about military matters. Perhaps not. Gen. Scott himself received the sobriquet of "old fuss and feathers" from such men as those who complain of Gen. Collins.—Napoleon too was considered a squirt by the first English writers who attempted to write a biography of him for the British market. We do not intend to rank Gen. Collins with Napoleon or even Scott by these remarks. But Gen. Collins has certainly some claims to respect which cannot be entirely obliterated by the flippant remarks of a miserable Copperhead in such times as these. He has in two wars perilled life in the service of his country and might be supposed by an outsider to have as much knowledge of the killing, the practical part of it, at least, as a stammering Dutchman who cannot come to "ordered arms" without crushing his corns. Gen. Collins led a regiment of gallant men in Mexico, and received from a Legislature opposed to him in politics a magnificent sword in token of the appreciation of a great State of his services as Colonel. He may not be the extraordinary military genius that certain individuals at Dutch Flat promise to become, who are now down as low as Sergeant, and we do not know how much lower; but if some of the under officers in the fourth brigade were able to do their parts as well as Gen. Collins, we imagine there would be less complaints and less reason for them.—*Transcript.*

Which is the worst, to stammer from a natural impediment of speech or to confound military orders with the orders of a groom?—Which is the worst, to "crush" one's "toes" in ordering arms or to straddle one's sword, and use both hands in pulling it out before a brigade? Again: between ourselves, Mr. *Transcript*, which is the worst, to be a Dutchman or a d——l fool? Are you a "*West* Pointer" or a "*Fire* Pointer," or did you get your military education in the late encampment of the Fourth Brigade? It *smells* rather new? For ourself, we carried a musket in Mexico; and will meet you half way between Dutch Flat and Nevada, and discount you in the drill of the "school of the soldier," for a new suit of clothes! What do you say, *jackanape?* haven't we as much right to judge what constitutes a commanding officer as you who cannot come to a "shouldered arms?"

You say that the General received a "magnificent sword in token of the appreciation of a great State of his services as Colonel." Suppose he did; what does that prove, that he was a man of great military knowledge? By no means. He may be brave, and we do not doubt it; but a man that makes as many "breaks" as he did at the late military encampment does not certainly convey to the minds of those who witnessed his performances, a very exalted idea of his knowledge of tactics. Legislatures sometimes do some very foolish things, and those high in command are likely to be deceived—General Taylor eulogized Colonel Bowles highly, but when the facts came out, that the Col. with twenty of his men were at the time "skedaddling" from the field of battle, the tune changed.

In conclusion, Mr. *Transcript*, we will say that we have no objections to General Collins as a man, but we must say that his immense display at the late encampment was not such as to convince the command that he possesses extraordinary military genius.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION.—The Trinity *National* of the 14th instant announces the lamentable fact that the town of Weaverville, Trinity county, was almost entirely consumed by fire on the 10th instant. That paper says:

"We are pained to record one of the most terrible calamities that ever befel an honest and flourishing community. At about 4 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, a fire broke out in a China house near Todd's Meat Market, and soon spread in all directions. It swept in less than half an hour all of Chinadom and all of Main street, up to the "fire-proof" building of Mr. Lang occupied by his store and the *Journal* office, and to the fire-proof building occupied by Williams & Co., as a store. It licked up in short space all the out-buildings around and adjacent to these, and left the fire-proofs wrapt in one wild blaze of boiling flames. In three quarters of an hour more, it had caught the dwellings on the hill on Center street and with a mad rush swept everything in its path, till reaching the lot on which stands Judge William's residence, the wind suddenly shifted, and blew the flames back sufficiently to enable scores of men with buckets and with axes, by smashing wooden connections and extinguishing incipient and encroaching flames, to arrest the wrathful progress of the devouring element. * * * For long hours, the third part of the town was one vast boiling sea of fire, and homeless inhabitants stood in silent horror to look at the spectacle."

The entire loss by this terrible visitation is estimated at four hundred thousand dollars.—All this loss of the hard earned property of the people of Weaverville is swept away by the criminal negligence of the infernal moon-eyed, rat-eating, opium-smoking Chinamen. Families of innocent children and delicate women are made houseless and homeless that these disgusting wretches may indulge in their orgies. The numerous conflagrations which have occurred in the different sections of our State are mainly attributable to them, and it seems to us that persons are inviting the destruction of all they possess in allowing them to come among them.

SODA SPRINGS.—They have in Colorado Territory a great curiosity—nothing less than the "Soda Springs." A Philadelphian, who recently visited them, says:

"The water gushes out of the solid rock, boiling up ten or twelve inches. The soda water is equal to the best manufactured article, and with a little syrup and tartaric acid makes a refreshing drink. It is strongly impregnated with carbonic acid gas. A bottle of it, corked and slightly shook, will pop the cork with some force. There are three soda springs of different degrees of strength, and two sulphur springs. The largest is about four feet in diameter and four feet deep. I bathed in it, although it was icy cold. The water from the sulphur spring is similar to Bedford water.

On the 21st instant a man who gave his name as Bryan, died at Zerr's ranch about 7 miles above this place. He went to the ranch on the 20th and was taken sick in the night and died as before stated. He represented that he had two children in San Francisco who are able to take care of themselves. He appeared to be about 45 years of age, and of Irish birth.

THE ROAD TO REESE RIVER.—The Austin correspondent of the Marysville *Express* under date of the 14th instant, says:

"At present there is an opposition line of stages on the road from Virginia to Austin, and there is some prospect that a traveler can make the trip during his lifetime. The Overland stages pass over the road, taking passengers from Virginia for forty dollars to Austin, but the crowd has been so great during the past six weeks that it was nearly impossible to secure a seat. Hundreds have gone through by private conveyance, on horses, by private stages, buggies, and some on foot. Fifty dollars has been the usual price by these conveyances, and many have been compelled to remain in Virginia for weeks in order to secure a seat of any kind.—As the cost of living in that city is from three to four dollars per day, as much as it fears and dislikes Reese, has amply revenged itself by this involuntary tribute. It would have been much cheaper and speedier for one having no business at Virginia to have started from Sacramento, and there secured a through passage to Austin, as they have the preference, and thus avoided the sharks of Virginia altogether. As it is now, however, the new opposition line of Nye & Co., and the line of horses about going on with the Overland stages, will probably be sufficient to keep travel free as long as the roads remain open. How long that may be depends upon the Winter. If no worse than last Winter teams can keep the road open; but it is highly improbable. Huge stories are told by some who have spent the Winter in this section about the extreme cold, depth of the snow, etc. A reliable gentleman who was at Austin in February last found about two feet of snow where the town now stands."

DAILY NEWS.—We have received the three first numbers of this paper printed at Gold Hill, Nevada Territory, by Philip Lynch and J. Mundall. The paper presents a neat typographical appearance, is well filled with reading matter, and is well patronized by the business portion of the place. We congratulate you, Lynch, in selecting a locality, the citizens of which are capable of appreciating your efforts.

MARRIED.

At Carson City, N. T., on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Nimb, L. M. Parker, of Dutch Flat, to Miss Mary L. Hillyer, of Carson City.

BLACK HAWK Extension Quartz Mining Company.—At a meeting of the Trustees of said company, held October 8th, 1863, at the office of the company, an assessment of twenty-five cents per share was levied. The same due and payable on or before Saturday, Nov. 7th, 1863, to the Treasurer of said company, at Dutch Flat.

B. F. MOORE, Sec'y.

Dutch Flat, Oct. 1863. 4w

County Treasurer's Monthly Statement, of the Month Ending October 1st, 1863.

Amount of cash receipts for County purposes	$3,642 86
Amount of cash receipts for State purposes	2,717 28
Total amount of cash received during the month from all sources	$6,360 14

AMOUNT PAID OUT OF EACH COUNTY FUND FOR COUNTY PURPOSES.

General Fund	$ 6,116 49
Redemption do	27 03
Hospital do	87
School do	5 00
Do Districts	1,552 00
Road Districts	606 13
Indian	00 00
County Judge's Fund	143 13
" Clerk's "	00 00
Total Amount paid out for County purposes	$ 8,430 64
Amount paid the State	

AMOUNT OF CASH ON HAND IN EACH OF THE COUNTY FUNDS,

General Fund	9,369 85
Redemption "	873 63
Hospital "	1,916 10
School "	163 18
do Districts	6,100 86
Road Fund Districts	2,712 12
Indian "	37 70
Co. Judge's "	00 00
Co. Clerk's " overpaid 60cts	00 00
Estate of Deceased Persons	120 84
Total amount of cash on hand belonging to the County	$21,056 16
Total amount of cash on hand belonging to the State	$2,717 28
Total amount of outstanding registered County Warrants	$287 05

E. M. BANYARD, Treasurer.

AUBURN, October 1st, 1863.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.—By Virtue of an Execution to me delivered and directed on the 12th day of October A. D. 1863, issued out of the court of E. B. Bousta Justice of the Peace in and for Township No. 4, County of Placer and State of California, on a judgment rendered in said court on the 10th day of October A. D. 1863, in favor of George McKie and against the Come Down company, composed of O. B. Silver, B. H. Bartlett, W. C. Richmond, et al., for the sum of Twenty 10-100 dollars, and for costs of suit taxed at Nine 50-100 dollars, I have this day levied upon and will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the Justice's office in the town of Dutch Flat

On Friday, the 30th day of October A. D. 1863, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., all the right, title, interest and claim which the said Come Down company had on the 10th day of October A. D. 1863, in and to the following described property, to-wit: A certain piece of copper ledge, lying, being, and situate on Bear River, about two miles from Illinoistown, in Township No. 1, county and State aforesaid, said claim being known as the Come Down company's claim and described as follows, extending 1200 feet in a northerly direction from said company's shaft, and also 1700 feet in in a southerly direction from said shaft.

All of which named and described property I shall sell as aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the above judgment together with the costs due and to become due thereon.

S. A. MILLER, Constable.

Dated, Dutch Flat, October 14, 1863.-tds

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED TO make surveys and obtain policies against loss by fire, in the following well-known and responsible companies:

Metropolitan, - -	New York City.
Corn Exchange, - -	New York City.
City of Hartford, - -	Hartford.

Policies in either of the above companies renewed on the shortest notice.

Aug. 15.-tf E. B. BOUST, Local Agent.

NOTICE TO TAY-PAYERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECEIVED the Assessment Roll of District No. 4 for the year 1863, from the County Auditor, notice is hereby given that "the State and County Taxes are due and payable, and that the laws in regard to their collection will be strictly enforced," and that I will be at my office in Dutch Flat on Saturday of each week for the purpose of receiving the aforesaid taxes from the Tax-payers of this Township. C. M. KOPP,

Collector of District No. 4.

October 7, 1863.-1m

P. S. For the convenience of the Tax-payers, I will be at Gold Run on Wednesday, October 21st, and at Illinoistown on Wednesday, October 28th.

C. M. KOPP, Collector.

AGENCIES.

THOS. BOYCE is our authorized agent for San Francisco, through whom all business connected with this paper in that city must be transacted.

W. B. LYON, of Iowa Hill, is our authorized agent for that place and vicinity, all orders left with him for printing, advertising, and subscriptions will be promptly attended to.

E. B. HOPKINSON is the authorized agent for the ENQUIRER for the towns of Little York, You Bet and Red Dog.

O. W. Hollenbeck, of Gold Run, is our authorized agent for that place and vicinity, to receive subscriptions and receipt for the same.

A. O. Mallenberg is our authorized agent for Last Chance, Michigan Bluff and vicinities, to receive subscriptions and receipt for the same.

Dry Goods and Clothing Store

OPENED IN DUTCH FLAT,

[A few doors below W. & P. Nichols' Banking House,] by

CHARLES ADLER.

I have all the latest styles and patterns of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., usually kept in any store in the State, which I sell at the lowest Cash prices.

☞ Call and examine my goods, whether you wish to purchase or not. jan 20-tf

DUTCH FLAT BAKERY!

HENRY RUNCKLE.....Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS OLD ESTABlished Bakery tenders his thanks to the citizens of Dutch Flat and neighborhood for the very liberal and generous patronage heretofore bestowed and assures them that he will endeavor to keep up the reputation of his establishment. Fresh

Bread, Cakes and Pies

always on hand, together with an excellent assortment of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars!

and an attentive and accommodating bar tender always ready to attend to the *spiritual* wants of those who may favor him with a call.

MARCH 20, 1862.-tf

THEODORE SCHUBERT,

MANUFACTURER

Of Boots and Shoes,

(Opposite the Brewery.)

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE to call the attention of the residents of Dutch Flat and vicinity to the fact that he make to order boots of all grades from a

Fine Dress to a substantial Miner's Boot

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Our work is considered equal to the Philadelphia, New York or Boston manufacture. Call and examine.

THEODORE SCHUBERT.

Dutch Flat, May 24, 1862.-tf

LUMBER! LMUBER!

THE DUTCH FLAT STEAM SAW MILL IS still in successful operation, where persons can secure the best lumber at the most reasonable rates. All orders filled with promptness, and lumber furnished on terms to make it an inducement to those in need of material to give us a call.

Sugar Pine Lumber

In large quantities, constantly on hand and for sale cheap. To those in want of lumber for

MINING PURPOSES!

We can supply orders with promptness, having superior facilities for sawing, we are enabled to present better inducemen for contracts.

To Builders and Contractors

Requiring lumber for building purposes, will be supplied with SEASONED LUMBER of every description on the shortest notice. All kinds of

LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER.

June 20, 1860.-tf J. JONES & CO.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

—AND—

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,

Auburn, Placer County.

GEORGE H. STEPHENS, ...Proprietor

THE PROPRIETOR HAVING RESUMED control of this first class hotel, and refitted it with new and desirable furniture are prepared to receive and accommodate visitors in a manner not surpassed by any house in the State. The house is situated in an eligible quarter of the town and presents many features to make it preferable as a stopping place.

The office of the California Stage Company is kept in the American and persons can book their names for any part of the State on any of the various lines.

April 17-tf.

PONY SALOON.

Corner Main and Stockton streets.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED this spacious and commodious building and refitted it entirely with new furniture has opened in the same a

Billiard Saloon,

Where may be found two of the best tables in the mountains. The very

Best Liquors, Wines and Cigars,

Constantly on hand, and an accommodating barkeeper in constant attendance to supply the wants of the customers. Come, give the new man a chance!

Aug. 6, 1863.-tf. PONY JONES.

DUTCH FLAT HOTEL,

AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

Corner of Main and Stockton Streets.

CHARLES SEFFENS, PROPRIETOR.

THE PROPRIETOR IS DESIROUS OF INforming the citizens of Dutch Flat and vicinity as well as the traveling public that he is now making large additions to his heretofore spacious hotel, which will render it one of the most comfortable and commodious house in the mountains. He is now, as formerly, prepared to accommodate those who may favor him with their patronage with well aired rooms, clean beds, and fare not surpassed in the State.

The Stage books are kept at this hotel, and persons booking their names will be called at any hour.

Grateful for past patronage he solicits a portion in future. C. SEFFENS.

may 14-tf

PEOPLE'S

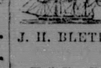
Opposition Steamship Line!

—FOR—

NEW YORK via NICARAGUA.

Great Reduction in Rates of Passage.

750 Miles Shorter than Any other Route.



The fast and favorite double engine steamship,

MOSES TAYLOR.

J. H. BLETHEN.....Commander.

Will be dispatched

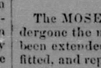
FOR SAN JUAN DEL SUR.

From Mission street wharf,

AT 9 O'CLOCK, A. M., PUNCTUALLY.

On Friday.....November 3d, 1863.

Connecting at Greytown with the swift steamship



ILLINOIS,

2,500 TONS.

The MOSES TAYLOR since her last trip has undergone the most extensive repairs. Her decks have been extended forward and aft; cabins enlarged, refitted, and repainted throughout—making her accommodations equal to any steamer on the ocean.

Every arrangement has been made by the Central American Transit Company for transporting passengers across Nicaragua in a few hours.

For further information or Passage, apply to

I. K. ROBERTS, Agent.

No. 407 Washington street,

Sept 2-3d Opposite the Post-O.

THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Next year the people of the United States, according to the Constitution, will be called upon to elect a President in place of Mr. Abraham Lincoln, whose term of office expires.—There are certain mysterious hints and innendoes in various quarters, which have led some people to suppose that Mr. Lincoln might consider it a "military necessity" for him to hold over.—A few days since the New York *Tribune* alluded very sneeringly to the idea of holding a Presidential election next year, and wanted to know if the Democrats intended to abide the result, or rebel as they did the last election. A little investigation will convince all who take the trouble to make it that if the war continues the Abolition party have the game all in their own hands. The so-called Democratic papers, therefore, who urge on men and money for Mr. Lincoln, are simply making him President for four years longer, and we will simply show them how their policy will inevitably lead to it.

Mr. Lincoln, it will be remembered, now holds his position through the *forms* of the Constitution, but in utter subversion of its spirit and intent. No men, however, were more clamorous that the South should unconditionally submit than certain War Democrats, who now express great anxiety about the result next year. They will, however, probably learn in due time that the *forms* of the Constitution will be used against them in 1864, as they were against the South in 1860, and discover, when too late, how they have subjugated themselves in their efforts to subjugate others. The Constitution requires that the successful candidate shall have a majority of all their electoral votes; failing in this, the election goes to the House of Representatives, and the House elects, voting by *States*. Now, it is scarcely within the reach of probability that any candidate will have a majority of all the electoral votes, as Mr. Lincoln had in 1860. The election, therefore, will go the House of Representatives, where the voting being by States, Mr. Lincoln is sure of his election.

It is only necessary then, for the Abolition party to prolong the war and keep the southern States in the position they now are, and the continuance of the present administration for four years longer seems to be a fixed fact; and it will be done as constitutionality as its election in 1860. The forms will be complied with. Well may the *Tribune*, with prophetic foresight inquire, "Do the Democrats intend to submit?" Of course no more flagrant outrage upon free institutions can be conceived of than a war professedly made to secure the return of certain States to the Union, and when they offer to return, as in the case of Louisiana, to refuse them! But when it is seen that it is absolutely necessary either to keep them out or to reduce them to the condition of subjugated provinces in order that a certain party may perpetuate its power, we can readily see the object for so gigantic a crime against republican and constitutional liberty.

A man who owes his existence as President to the *forms* and not to the *spirit* of our system, and who has not hesitated to exercise even despotic powers upon such a slender foundation, will surely not be over scrupulous about the means of retaining that power which, in the light of moral justice, he never had any right to exercise. If the "Democratic" politicians who are talking so learnedly about "reconstruction" as if the power were already in their hands, or if the distinguished financier who proposes having a tea party at St. Nicholas Hotel on the 7th inst. to arrange for the next presidential election, will sit down and cypher out how it is possible to elect a Democratic President, *with the war continuing*, we shall be greatly obliged to him. Not long since our Sprint State Committee, which assumes to be the concentrated essence of political wisdom, met at Albany and solemnly propounded the paradox "that the administration were likely to make a *dishonorable* peace." As Jefferson Davis truly remarked in his last proclamation, "Mr. Lincoln's administration *dare not make peace*;" and the reason ought to be perfectly obvious to everybody. The war is their only strength. It is their agency for carrying the next presidential election, and for perpetuating their power for the next four years, and that means indefinitely, or until the people sweep them out of existence in their wrath. Every man and every dollar they get aid them to accomplish their designs. With peace and the old Union of white men now held out to the South, we might have a restored Union and an old fashioned election for President next year. But with the war programme, the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, by the House of Representatives, is just about as certain as if it had already taken place. Could the war be stopped, there would be some hope for the country; but with another army put in the field to take the place of the present one, such an idea is as chimerical as to expect to find honesty in a "shoddy contractor."—*Caucasian.*

A SHAMELESS ASSERTION.—The Boston *Commonwealth*, the organ of Senator Sumner, and withal an Abolitionist, speaks as follows in relation to the Irish. Irishmen can form some idea of the estimation in which they are held by "freedom shriekers." We have ever accused this party of endeavoring to raise the negro at the expense of the white man, but which they have as persistently denied; since they have secured the control of government, however, they are showing their hands. The organ says:

"We by no means contend that he is equal in moral and intellectual endowments to the colored man; but we insist that he is capable of a good degree of improvement. When the Croton and Cochituate are universal, then will the Copperheads have an opportunity.—Then we will bet on him (in small sums), and in the race with Sambo, Patrick may save his distance."

In commenting on the above the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "This is said of that race that has produced Burke, Sheridan, Grattan, Curran, Moore, Daniel O'Connell, Robert Emmett and a host of others, whose names shine resplendent upon the pages of history. This is the race whom Abolition places below the negro!

BIG LUMP.—Mr. Kitchen found a lump of golden quartz on the 20th in Monumental cañon, weigning 16 ounces, and supposed to be worth $260. We'd like to own a few articles in that kitchen.

RICHARD M. BARRETT,
House, Sign and Ornamental
PAINTER,
DUTCH FLAT HOTEL.
Gilding, Graining, and Carriage Painting executed in the best style.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!—Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve Griping in the Bowels, and Wind Colic.

We believe it the Best and Surest Remedy in the World, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers. Principal office, 48 Dey street, New York. Price only 25 cents per bottle. REDINGTON & CO., 116 and 118 Front street, San Francisco, Agents for California. aug. 6–6m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OLIVE LODGE, No. 81, I. O. O. F. hold their regular meetings on Wednesday evening of each week.

Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

W. C. RICHMOND, N. G.
J. T. MATHEWSON, Rec. Sec. jal-6m

POST-OFFICE HOURS.

Open from 7 A. M., to 9 P. M. Mail closes daily at 9 o'clock, P. M.

Office open on Sundays from 8 o'clock, A. M., to 10 A. M., and one hour in the evening on the arrival of the mail. C. B. PLUMMER, P. M.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.—By Virtue of an execution to me delivered and directed on the 5th day of October A. D. 1863, issued out of the court of O. H. Young, a Justice of the Peace in and for Township No. 7, County of Placer and State of California, on a judgment rendered in said court on the 5th day of October A. D. 1863, in favor of W. P. Lyon and against the Defiance Company, composed of John Steele, Andrew Steele, Richard Steele, William Stewart, Robert Lowden and William Lowden, for the sum of One Hundred and Ninety-nine 50-100 ($199 50) dollars, and for costs of suit taxed at twenty-seven 75-100 ($27 75) dollars, I have this day levied upon and will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the brick store, in the town of Iowa Hill,

On Saturday, the 31st day of October, 1863,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., all the right, title, interest and claim which the said defendants, John Steele, Andrew Steele, Richard Steele, William Stewart, Robert Lowden and William Lowden, had on the 2nd day of October, A. D. 1863, in and to the following described property to wit: A certain lot or parcel of mining claims, situated on Succor Flat, and known as the Defiance Claims, and bounded as follows, to wit: Fronting south on the brow or turn of the hill above Wheeler & McKee's ditch, and running or extending back in a northerly direction to the centre of the main hill or divide; on the East by the Copper Bottom claims, and on the West by the Succor Flat Company's claims, together with the tunnel, blacksmith shop, dump-box, sluice boxes, and all rights, privileges, fixtures and appurtenances thereof and thereunto belonging. Also, a certain ravine, lying in a south-easterly direction from the Defiance Company's claims, running or emptying into Shirt Tail Canon, and running or catching tailings from the Defiance Company's sluices, together with all the tailings, flumes, sluice boxes, rights, privileges, fixtures and appurtenances thereof and thereunto belonging. All of which said property is lying, being and situate in Township No. 7, Placer county, California.

All of which named and described property I shall sell as aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the above judgment together with the costs due and to become due thereon.

E. EDWARDS,
Wisconsin Hill, Oct. 5, 1863. Township No. 7.

SUMMONS.—State of California, County of Placer—before E. B. Boust, Justice of the Peace, Township No. 1. The People of the State of California to C. W. MILLER and JNO. H. BOKT, greeting: You are hereby summoned to appear before me, at my office in Dutch Flat, Township No. 1, county of Placer, on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to answer unto the complaint of Hugh Gallespie, wherein he sues you for the sum of Two hundred dollars, and eighty-four dollars interest, due on a promissory note drawn by you on the 11th day of August, 1862, for the sum of three hundred dollars, and payable to plaintiff, bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. per month, upon which note there appears a credit of one hundred dollars, dated October 30th, when judgment will be taken against you for said amount together with costs and damages, if you fail to appear and answer.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of said County, Make legal service and due return hereof. Given under my hand this 7th day of September, A. D. 1863.

E. B. BOUST, J. P.,
Township No. 1.

The proper affidavits having been filed in my office by the above named plaintiff, and it appearing to the court that he has a cause of action against the above named defendants, It is ordered that summons be made by publication in the Dutch Flat ENQUIRER, a newspaper printed in the town of Dutch Flat, Placer county, for the space of three months, at least once a week. Given under my hand this 7th day of Sept. A. D. 1863. E. B. BOUST, J. P.

NEW CASH STORE,
Main Street, above Stockton.

A. H. DAVIS HAVING PURCHASED THE entire stock of goods of Messrs. H. C. Harvey & Co., would invite the attention of all to the fact that he is prepared to furnish all articles in his line at prices that cannot fail to satisfy. Buying for cash he is enabled to sell at reduced rates for cash. An excellent assortment of

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
CROCKERY,
PRESERVES,
LIQUORS,
GRAIN, &c.,

Of the purest quality will be constantly kept on hand, and sold as

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and fair dealing to receive a portion of the patronage. ☞ Goods packed to Order, free. ☜
May 21–tf

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

WE THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS CREATED by "An Act for the better protection of the Treasury of Placer county," approved April 6th 1863, do hereby certify that in pursuance of our duties as set forth in said Act of the Legislature of the State of California, we have examined the books and papers in the office of E. M. Banyard, the Treasurer of Placer county, and find that there should be on the 14th day of September A. D. 1863, on the close of the official business of said day the amounts in the several county funds as specified below, namely:

County Fund	$13,688 02
Redemption do	893 92
Hospital do	1,916 09
School do	163 18
School Districts	6,579 31
Road do	1,882 43
County Judges' Fund	133 13
Indian Fund	37 60
Estates of Deceased Persons	120 84
Total amount	$25,413 43

And we further certify, that we have counted the money in the Treasury of Placer county, and find that there is in said Treasury, in United States gold and silver coin, the sum of Twenty-five thousand four hundred and thirteen 43-100 dollars.

H. FELLOWS, County Judge.
[L. R. S.] JO. HAMILTON, Dist. Attorney.

M. FANNON,
JAS. R. ROGERS, } Board of Supervisors.
D. W. MADDEN.

Subscribed and sworn to, before me a Notary Public in and for Placer county, this fourteenth day of September A. D. 1863. R. R. PATTON,
Sept. 17.–1m Notary Public.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR sale at the ENQUIRER OFFICE.

R. H. McDONALD, J. C. SPENCER

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.
Wholesale Drug Importing House
R. H. McDONALD & Co.,
NEW YORK CITY.

The increasing business of our establishment, together with the wants of the trade, have made it necessary to establish a house in the city New York. Our R. H. McDonald is now in that city, and from the facilities for purchasing, shipping, etc., which we now have, we feel confident that we can supply the trade at much lower rates than heretofore.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO OUR LARGE and carefully selected stock of superior

Drugs and Medicines,	Retorts and Crucibles,
Chemicals of all kinds,	Druggists' Glassware,
Solid and Fluid Extracts,	Brewers' Stock,
Shakers' Herbs,	Soda Water Material,
Eclectic Preparations,	Paints and Oils,
Patent Medicines,	Kerosene and Coal Oils,
Fancy Goods,	Lard and Sperm Oils,
Trusses & Shoulder Br's,	Camphene & burning fluid
Abdominal Supporters,	Alcohol in Tin,
Assayers' Materials.	

Together with a complete assortment of all articles in the Drug line. We do not intend to be undersold by any house in California. Orders respectfully solicited and goods forwarded to all parts of the Pacific coast and country.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Importing Druggists, Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., NEW YORK

The undersigned offer for sale,

300 Carboys Oil Vitrol, "Eastern;"
3000 lbs Nitric Acid, strong;
1500 lbs Citric Acid;
2000 lbs Muriatic Acid;
3000 lbs Powdered Tartaric Acid, best;
50 casks super Carb Soda;
500 ozs Sulph Quinine,
100 ozs Strychnine, pure
75 Sulph Morphine,
100 lbs Iodide Potassa
125 lbs Chloroform
100 lbs Calomel
1000 lbs Spts Nit and Aq Ammonia
600 lbs Balsam Copaiba
750 lbs Gum Arabic, white
2000 lbs Flors Sulphur
600 lbs Oil Lemon Bergamot
2200 gallons Kerosine Oil
1000 galls pure Lard Oil in tins
800 galls Camphene
1600 galls Alcohol, 95 per cent., in tins
1100 galls Linseed Oil
1000 galls Neatsfoot Oil
and China Nut Oil
800 gall's Castor Oil
Origanum, Peppermint
Spirae and Almonds
Paint Brushes
White wash Brushes
Hair Brushes,
Tooth Brushes
Feather Dusters
10 bbls refined Lampblack
20 bbls Irish Moss
10 cases Isinglass
25 bbls Canary, Hemp, Flax and Coriander seeds.
700 doz Wright's Pills
200 gross Brandreth's Pills
100 gross Moffat's, Ayer's, Jayne's, Leg's and McLane's Pills
100 doz Myer's Sarsaparilla & Yellow Dock,
50 doz Lyon's Katharion
500 Jules Haules & Co.'s Extracts, Oils, Colognes, &c.
70 boxes Castile Soap genuine
90 Cases best Olive Oil
5000 lbs Sal Soda
60 bbls Resin
100 bbls Plaster Paris
10 bbls Marble Dust
20 bbls Whiting
5000 lbs Shakers' Herbs, fresh
100 lbs pure Ground Sage fresh
400 lbs pressed Hops in ¼ ½ and 1lb papers
2500 lbs Borax
3000 lbs assorted Paints in cans
One ton of Putty in bladders and cans
20 bbls Dye woods
Varnishes of all kinds

In quantities to suit, all at the lowest prices. Orders respectfully solicited.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Importing and Wholesale Druggists,
Sacramento.
R. H McDONALD & CO., NEW YORK.

DENTAL
IMPORTING HOUSE.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
SACRAMENTO,
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
NEW YORK.

WE respectfully invite the attention of the Dental Profession to our large and complete assortment of dental goods, the following comprising a part only:

Plain and Pivot Teeth,	Ivory Handled Pluggers and Scalers,
Gum Teeth, large assort't,	Steel and Wire Handled Pluggers and Scalers,
Teeth for Vulcanite work	Excavators, burrs & drills
gum & plain, great variety	Screws, Punches, Hooks,
Jones & White's gold foil,	Brushes and Carundum
Abbey & Sage's Gold Foil,	Wheels,
Watt's Crystal Foil and	Brilad Stones and Polish
Sponge Gold,	Powders,
Tin Foil and Platina plate	Ladies,
Gold Plate and Solder,	Mouth Mirrors, different
Dental clamps & head rests,	patterns.
Forceps, a large variety,	
Files of all kinds,	

DENTAL CASES.

Chevalier's Best, containing a large number of Instruments, Mouth Mirrors, etc. Cases made of mahogany, brass bound, with drawers, etc., all complete. Price according to size and style—from $75 to $175, each.

Anatomical Preparations.

Consisting of Upper and lower Maxillaries, carved exhibiting Nerves on one side and Artery and Vein on the other. Head, with carved Jaw, exposing fangs of Teeth, 32 in number.

Vulcanizers, Vulcanite Teeth, Rubber and everything for doing vulcanite work in the latest and most approved styles, together with nearly everything used by Dentists, all of which we shall sell at very low prices, and respectfully solicit Dentists to call and examine and price our goods.

Goods packed with care and forwarded, by express or otherwise, to all parts of the Pacific coast.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Sacramento, Cal.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

Trusses, Supporters, Etc.

Gum Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensary Bandages, Silk Elastic Bandages for Ladies. A very large assortment of articles in this line. For sale by

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

BREWERS' STOCK.

Fresh Hops, Irish Moss, Burgundy Pitch, Keg Corks. Everything in this line of the best quality. For sale upon reasonable terms.

☞ 20 bales Hops just received by Express.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.

ECLECTIC MEDICINES.

We are constantly receiving per express, additional supplies from the manufactories.

TILDON'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, of nearly all the concentrated Medicines, put up in bottles. For sale by R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento.
R. H McDONALD & CO., New York.

SODA WATER MATERIAL.

Corks, Acids, Essential Oils, Whiting, Marble Dust, Soda Twine. Everything in the line.
For sale by R. H. McDONALD & CO.

Assayer's Material.

Crucibles, Retorts, Acids, and a general supply of all articles in this line.

PERFUMERY.

We are constantly receiving articles in this line, direct from Foreign and American manufactories.
For sale by R. H. McDONALD & CO.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

Brushes, Feather Dusters, Zinc White, Fire Proof Paint, Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw. For sale by
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

COAL AND KEROSENE OILS.

Burning Fluid, Lamp Oil, Neats-foot Oil, Lard Oil, Camphene. Knowing the difficulty in procuring a good article, so necessary for brilliant light, we have taken extra pains to import them of the best quality, and can supply our customers with a superior article.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

Patent Medicines.

We are agents for the following known Medicines and offer them at REDUCED PRICES:

Sands Sarsaparilla,	Jaynes Sanative Pills,
Ayers Sarsaparilla,	Jaynes Agne Pills,
Myers Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock,	Ayers Pills,
Jaynes Expectorant,	Moffats Pills,
Jaynes Alterative,	Cheesmans Pills,
Jaynes Hair Tonic,	Tildens Fluid Extracts,
Ayers Pectoral and Ague cure,	Tildens Sugar Coated pills
Wistar's Bals Wild Cherry	Tilden's Pearls of Ether and Chloroform,
	Moffats Phœnix Bitters,

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
SACRAMENTO.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
NEW YORK.
Jul3–tf

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. H. LECAMP. R. HUDEPOHL.

BOOT, SHOE
AND
DRY GOODS STORE,
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

R. HUDEPOHL & CO., RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Dutch Flat that they have on hand and are constantly receiving a well assorted stock of

COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,
BLANKETS, TRUNKS, VALISES,
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDRENS'
GAITERS, SHOES AND TIES.

From the most celebrated Eastern manufactories together with an excellent supply of

Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods,

Which they are enabled, from their connection with houses below, to sell at the lowest market prices.

☞ Particular attention paid to the manufacturing and repairing of boots and shoes. ap3-tf

GEORGE W. HEPPARD,
House Sign and Ornamental
PAINTER,
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

Every description of work executed in the best style. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. ap3-tf

PLACER BREWERY.
BOOMERANG.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED this well known establishment and favorite resort, will hereafter keep it in the best style having always on hand the best

Wines and Liquors!

Cigars and fresh brewed lager. By strict attention to business and accommodation to customers he hopes to obtain a share of public patronage. Call and see me.
March 13th, 1862.—tf J. F. MEYER.

BED ROCK SALOON,
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT,
GEO. L. STOCUM,.....Proprietor.

KEEP CONSTANTLY on hand the finest

Wines, Brandies, Cigars

and playing cards in the market, in lots to suit customers. Billiard Balls, Cues and Cue Waters purchased for customers at lowest city prices.
December 1, 1862.–tf

PLACER BUTCHER SHOP,
Corner of Sacramento and Main streets,
Dutch Flat, Cal.

F. GROHS, DESIRES TO INform the public that he constantly keeps on hand a good assortment of fresh BEEF, PORK, MUTTON and Homemade SAUSAGE, which he sells at the most reasonable rates. Persons at a distance supplied daily.
March 13, 1862—tf

Dutch Flat Saw Mill.

THE ABOVE SAW MILL being the oldest established mill now in operation in the vicinity of Dutch Flat, having been lately repaired, is now capable of cutting lumber equal to the most celebrated mills in Placer county. We have on hand a general assortment of seasoned and green lumber, hard and soft lumber, and having

Reduced the Prices!

to correspond with the times, will sell as LOW if not a *little* lower than any other Saw Mill in this vicinity.

We are now receiving in the yard a large and superior lot of saw logs, and can fill orders for lumber with dispatch of all usual dimensions, varying in length from 10 to 30 feet.

Being situated within a few hundred yards of Dutch Flat, and convenient to most of the valuable mining claims, offer superior inducements to

Miners and Builders

Who will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Lumber delivered to any point within ten miles.
Dutch Flat, June 24th, 1860. tf ALLEN TOWLE.

GEO. RANDOLPH, HENRY BRINKMAN.

RANDOLPH & BRINKMAN'S
FASHIONABLE
HAIR DRESSING SALOON
AND
Barber Shop.
Next Door below the Post Office, Main Street, Dutch Flat.

THE PROPRIETORS RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Dutch Flat and vicinity, or strangers visiting this place, that they cannot be excelled in

Hair Dressing,
Hair Cutting,
Shampooing and
Shaving,

by any artists on the Pacific slope, and guarantee entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their patronage. November 20.–tf

LIVERY
AND
STAGE STABLE.
Sacramento street, Dutch Flat.

THOMAS MORRIS,.....PROPRIETOR.

HAVING THE LARGEST AND MOST convenient Stable in the place, offers superior accommodations to Teamsters and the traveling public. An extensive Wagon Yard is connected with the establishment.

Horses to let on Livery.

Animals stabled, boarded and groomed by the day, week or month, at reasonable rates.
49-tf

CALIFORNIA STAGE LINE.
From Dutch Flat to Auburn Station.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, the Coaches of the "California Stage Company" will leave Dutch Flat daily, at 5½ A. M., for Sacramento, connecting with the cars of the Sacramento, Placer & Nevada Railroad Co., at Auburn station at 10½ A. M., and arriving at Sacramento at 1½ P. M., same day, connecting with the boats for San Francisco. Returning, leaves Sacramento at 6½ A. M., daily, connecting with the coaches at Auburn station at 9 A. M., arriving at Dutch Flat at 5½ P. M.

This line connects at Auburn with the coaches for Forest Hill, Todd's Valley, Yankee Jim's and Michigan Bluffs; at Illinoistown, with coaches for Iowa Hill. Through tickets for all these points can be procured at the Stage office "What Cheer House," Sacramento; also, at the offices in the above named places for Sacramento or Folsom.

Passengers by this line can rely upon receiving every attention necessary for *safety, speed* and *comfort*. August 6, 1863.—tf.

GEO. JOHNSTON. HARDY & GARRISON

JOHNSTON & CO.,
Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
California Produce
Auburn Station, Placer Co.

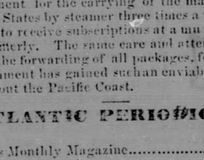
Mark your goods "J. & CO., Auburn Station." Send receipts to Johnston & Co. mar20–3m

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER,
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.
P. W. BERGANTZ,

HAVING OPENED HIS SHOP NEXT door to Hudepohl & Co., is prepared to do every description of work in his line in the best manner.

JEWELRY made and repaired on short notice at reasonable prices. Those having work to be done need but give me a trial. All work warranted.
Sept. 17–tf.

WM. H. HILLHOUSE,
Will constantly keep on hand all kinds of
HARDWARE!
STOVES, STOVES,



TINWARE, &c., &c.,

Something Just Received of Great Importance to Miners!

The subscriber takes this early opportunity of announcing to the "Honest Miners," that he is prepared to furnish Iron, Hydraulic Pipe and fixtures, as expeditiously and on as reasonable terms, (per lb. or foot, or any other way), as "any other man." All persons intending to fit up their Claims with Iron Pipe this fall will consult their interests by calling on me before contracting elsewhere.

Together with a general assortment of all articles in his line. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of

Hydraulic Pipe, Hose Pipe!

or anything else pertaining to his business, or the wants of a mining community, at reasonable rates. ap10-tf

PICTURE GALLERY!
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

THE UNDERSIGNED INFORMS THE ladies and gentlemen of Dutch Flat and vicinity that having made improvements in the art, he is now prepared to take likenesses in any manner desired.

Ambrotypes and Photographs!

taken to order. Those desirous of sending their likenesses to the "Old Folks at Home" have now an opportunity. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. O. B. SILVER.
May 28, 18 63.–tf.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LEBANON company will be held at Prospect Hill, October 31st, 1863, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing a Secretary, Treasurer, and three Directors. Also, to transact other important business to the company. By order of the Directors.

JOHN RAVENSBURG, Secretary.
Prospect Hill, Sept. 26.–1w.

Reduction in Prices to Subscribers.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWing list of American and Foreign Periodicals, for which I receive subscriptions. Permanent arrangements having been made by the United States Government for the carrying of the mails from the Atlantic States by steamer three times a month, I am enabled to receive subscriptions at a much lower rate than formerly. The same care and attention will be paid to the forwarding of all packages, for which this establishment has gained such an enviable reputation throughout the Pacific Coast.

ATLANTIC PERIODICALS.

PER YEAR.	
Harper's Monthly Magazine	$3 50
Godey's Lady's Book	3 50
Atlantic Monthly	3 50
Leslie's Family Magazine	3 50
Knickerbocker Magazine	3 50
Continental Monthly	3 50
Peterson's Ladies' Magazine	3 00
Arthur's Home Magazine	3 00
Ladies' Repository	3 50
Tales of the Day	3 50
Monthly Novelette	3 00
Eclectic Magazine	6 00
Hunts' Merchants' Magazine	6 00
Bankers' Magazine	6 00
Le Bon Ton	6 00
Brownson's Review	3 00
Braithwaite Retrospect	3 00
Turf Register (yearly)	2 00
Ballou's Magazine	2 50
Yankee Notions (comic)	2 50
Leslie's Budget of Fun (comic)	2 50
Nic Nax (comic)	2 50
Comic Monthly	2 50
Phunny Phellow (comic)	2 50
New York Weekly Herald	3 00
New York Police Gazette	3 50
New York Clipper	3 00
New York Home Journal	3 50
New York Weekly Tribune	3 50
New York Sunday Mercury	3 50
New York Sunday Atlas	3 50
New York Sunday Times	3 50
New York Sunday Dispatch	3 50
New York Sunday Courier	3 50
New York Weekly Times	3 50
New York World	3 50
New York Journal of Commerce	3 50
New York Independent	3 50
New York Leader	3 00
New York Ledger	3 00
New York Leslie's Pictorial	3 50
New York Harper's Weekly	3 50
New York Illustrated News	3 50
New York Zeitung (German)	3 50
New York Demokrat	3 50
New York Criminal Zeitung	3 50
New York Family Blatter	3 50
New York Vanity Fair	3 50
New York Irish American	3 50
New York Scientific American	3 50
New York Wilkes' Spirit of the Times	3 50
New York Tablet	3 50
New York Country Gentleman	3 50
New York Weekly	3 50
New York Mercury	3 50
New York Herald of Progress	3 50
New York Scottish American Journal	5 00
New York Albion	6 00
New York Eco d'Italia (Italian)	8 00
New York La Cronica (Spanish)	12 00
Boston Weekly Journal	3 50
Boston Flag of our Union	3 50
Boston Pilot	3 50
Boston Waverly Magazine	3 50
Boston Banner of Light	3 50
Boston True Flag	3 50
Boston Investigator	3 50
Boston Literary Companion	3 50
Boston Littell's Living Age	7 00
Philadelphia Forney's War Press	3 00
Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper	3 50
Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post	3 50
Baltimore Weekly Sun	3 50
Louisville Weekly Journal	3 50
Cincinnati Weekly Commercial	3 00
St. Louis Weekly Republican	3 50

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

London Illustrated News, with supplements	$4 00
London Weekly Dispatch	3 00
London Illustrated News of the World	4 00
London Illustrated Times	2 00
London Weekly Times	0 00
London Bell's Life	3 00
London Athenæum	2 00
London Punch	8 00
London once a Week	8 00
Liverpool Wilmer and Smith's Times	5 00
Dublin Nation	3 00
Cornhill Magazine	6 00
Temple Bar Magazine	6 00
St. James Magazine	6 00
London Lancet	6 00
London World of Fashion	6 00
All the Year Round, Dickens	6 00
London Art Journal	0 00
Blackwood's Magazine	4 00
Westminster Quarterly Review	3 00
North British Quarterly Review	3 00
Edinburgh Quarterly Review	3 00
London Quarterly Review	3 00
The four Reviews and Blackwood	3 00

Subscriptions received for all the San Francisco Dailies, at publishers' prices.

Any Newspaper, Magazine or Review not mentioned in the above list will be furnished to order. Orders of Books, Music, Fancy Articles, &c., filled promptly at the lowest market rates. Subscriptions payable invariably in advance. Address,

J. STRATMAN,
News Agent, San Francisco.

MEDICAL.

DR. J. C. YOUNG,
LATE PROFESSOR IN THE UNIVERSITY PENNSYLVANIA,
Private Medical and Surgical Establishment.
Devoted exclusively to treatment of private diseases of whatever nature, and all diseases to which (as a sex) females are liable.
No. 615 Commercial street,
OPPOSITE THE MINT, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
CONSULTATION (by letter or otherwise) FREE.

THE NEAR APPROACH OF THIS ESTABlishment to the business portion of the city, and, at the same time, its retirement, renders it easy of access and assures the patient full guarantee of secrecy.

Dr. J. C. Young has been a practical specialist for a period of twenty years, and for twelve years on this coast, during which time his private medical and surgical institute has been in uninterrupted successful operation, discharging cured annually upwards of five thousand patients. Cure always guaranteed or no pay required.

Long practice and thorough investigation into the causes of diseases of the urinary organs, enables Dr. Young to determine clearly, and at once, the true nature of the complaint submitted to his care, securing the patient against the dangers of delay liable, and which, alas! too often do arise from mistaken judgment; thus treating the disorder from the start with all the advantage a perfect knowledge gives.

Venereal diseases, of every class and nature, cured in the most perfect, speedy, and permanent manner, without the use of mercury in any form.

Syphilis and its adjuncts, Gonorrhœa and its accompanying diseases; all disorders of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Prostrate; Seminal Weakness; Diseases of the Heart and Lungs; Dyspepsia; Indigestion; Impotency; Incipient Consumption, etc.

Persons afflicted with symptoms after having been treated, should consult Dr. Young at once, as no disease is cured unless the patient feels perfectly well. If there is a particle of disease left in the system, it will break out at some future time when least expected, or be handed down to an innocent offspring.—Persons who have been treated with mercury should be very cautious in believing that they are well for it is a scientific fact that the mercury will mingle with the venereal and form a disease a great deal worse than the original. All those who have reason to think, by bad feelings, that they have been treated thus, should consult Dr. Young, and he will examine their cases and tell them at once how they stand.—Consultation Free.

Of all the above enumerated diseases—terrible in their array, and fearful as they are in their results—the one standing preeminent amongst them for severity and destructive effects, is that most terrible of all diseases, seminal weakness, or spermatorrhœa.

Those who have become the victims of solitary vice, that all dreadful, fascinating and destructive habit, which fills thousands of sick rooms with paralytics and consumptives, and hundreds of untimely graves with its misguided victims, should consult, without a moment's delay, one who will sympathize with their sufferings, and cure them for a moderate compensation.

Dr. J. C. Young would especially address himself to such, giving to each and all assurance of a perfect and permanent cure.

The young man who experiences that growing weakness in his muscular and mental organization should stop to consider whence it arises.

He will find in the weakness of the back, trembling of the limbs, disordered digestion, unaccountable failing of the powers of the mind, distaste for society, dread of impending trouble, foreboings of evil, sleeplessness, troubled and lavicious dreams, accompanied by nocturnal emissions, growing deafness, loss of muscular power, and numerous other symptoms of disorganization, the positive traces of that most terrible and destructive of all diseases, seminal weakness—wasting away his powers, destroying his hope of life and manhood, and dragging him along the broken path of existence towards a premature and loathsome grave.

The intermediate steps between the commencement of this disease and its culmination in that only rest to the uncured victim—death—may be enumerated, loss of muscular power, insanity, impotency.

To him who finds his life dribbling out in the discharges of the vital principle of existence in nocturnal and diurnal emissions, the mere cessation of the causes of its appearance brings no assurance of relief.

Marriage, that holy office, the safeguard and hope of manhood, brings to such an one no hope of cure, but adds to his misery in the knowledge that the one who looks to him for so much of her happiness, is a victim of his evil and an innocent companion in his punishment. He adds to his misery and his disorder, until hope leaves him.

There is no cure except in proper and skillful treatment. Consult, then, at once, a Physician whom long practice and careful research has made thoroughly conversant with every phase of the disease.

All those who are married, or contemplate marriage, who experience any of the numerous symptoms pronouncing the presence of seminal weakness, should at once place themselves in communication with Dr. J. C. Young, 615 Commercial street, opposite U. S. Branch Mint, either by letter or personal interview, who assures them of a perfect and permanent cure, without danger of exposure or hindrance from business, it being impossible for a man's most intimate companion to discover for what he is being treated.

To those in the Interior of the State,

Who are suffering under any form of Private Disease, whether contracted from impure connections or induced by other causes, DR. YOUNG would directly address himself, informing them that they can be cured without the necessity of a journey to San Francisco.

Diseases of the heart, lungs, and liver. Dr. Young would call the attention of invalids to his course of practice in the above complaints. Throwing aside as wor

AGRICULTURAL.

TO CONTRIBUTORS: The proprietor of the Enquirer will send a copy of the paper, gratuitously, for one year, to each person becoming an occasional correspondent upon Mining, Agricultural, Horticultural, Floricultural, or Stock Raising pursuits.

PLEASURES OF A GARDEN.—We find the following appropriate remarks in the Gardener's *Monthly*. Persons who wish to enjoy the pleasure should try the experiment:

"In managing the vegetable garden the highest excellence should be aimed at. This is the chief source of pleasure in a garden. If one can take no pleasure in his garden—if the watching of the beautiful processes of nature in furnishing him food, and the many lessons they teach him, which he can, in a thousand ways, so pleasurably and profitably apply, have no charms or attractions for him—he had better give up gardening, for most assuredly, in most cases, even to 99 in 100 instance—the market gardener will bring the vegetables to his own door cheaper than he can grow them. Amateur gardening should primarily be pursued for the lessons its teaches, and the pleasures it affords; when it ceases to do this it should be abandoned.

RENOVATING FLOWER BEDS.—If the exhausted beds have a good bottom, we advise removing the top spit and replacing it with a mixture of virgin earth from an upland field, well chopped up with old chippy manure, and a good proportion of leaf-mould—if you can obtain the quantities, say equals parts of the three ingredients. If you can get the beds empty in the winter the best way will be to take off the top spit and fork over the sub-soil, so as to let the frost and snow penetrate it then get a good supply of burned clay and manure and chop them down together in a ridge, and let them be frozen and fill up the beds with a mixture early in March, and they will be in a lmirable condition for planting as soon as they have settled. Chippings of hedges, refuse wood, straw, &c., built up over a hole, and packed round with cakes and old turf, and then burned, make a capital dressing to dig into the soil, if you cannot get new material to replace the worn-out stuff. If used chiefly for bedding plants, a compost of leaf-mould and sandy soil from a common, equal parts, and one-fifth of the whole very old manure would prove a very good mixture. Bedding plants do not require a very rich soil as much as a new soil.

TO MAKE POTATO STARCH.—Starch made from the common potato furnishes an excellent substitute for arrowroot as a wholesome, nutritious food for infants. It also makes a good cheap pudding for the table, if cooked like sago; and it has not the medical properties of the arrowroot, it is much to be preferred as an article of daily food, except for children who are subject to diarrhœa or summer complaint. The process of making the starch is simple, and the time required so short as to put it in the power of every one having the means at hand. Wash any quantity of potatoes perfectly clean, and grate them into a tub half full of clean water, stir it up well, let it settle and pour off the foul water and the grated potatoes into a fine wire or coarse hair sieve; plunge it into another tub full of clean cold water, and wash the starch through the meshes of the sieve and throw the residue away; or wash it again if any starch remains the pomace; let it settle again, and repeat this process until the water comes off clear; scrape from the top any remains of the pomace; then take the starch out, put it on dishes to dry in a warm room and it will be fit for use immediately. When wanted for use, mix as much as may be needed in cold, and stir it into boiling milk, or water if preferred, and it requires no further cooking. It also makes a stiff and beautiful starch for clearing thin muslins and laces.

FEEDING CALVES.—A friend of ours, says the Genesee *Farmer*, who has great success in raising calves on skimmed milk and corn-pudding, adopts the following method: He never lets a calf suck the cow, but teaches it to drink out of a pail. When the calf is three or four days old, he takes a teacupful of corn meal and pours a pint of hot water over it, stirs it up and lets it scald for a few minutes. He then pours on three or four quarts of skimmed milk, or as much as the calf can drink. In the meantime he has had a piece of iron heating in the stove. When red, he stirs the milk with it.—This scorching milk he considers of the greatest importance, when calves are fed on skimmed milk. It prevents it from scouring the calves. As the calf grows older he increases the quantity of the corn meal. When three weeks old he gives a pint at least at each meal. The milk at first is only twelve hours from milking, but as the calf grows older, the milk may be allowed to stand 25 or 36 hours before skimming.

SULPHUR FOR VERMIN ON CATTLE.—Several correspondents have written to the American *Agriculturist*, that sulphur fed to cattle will rid them of lice. One says he has used the remedy successfully in a number of cases, directs to give two tablespoonsful in a quart of meal to each animal, to be given daily until cured.—Sulphur is used in the human system as a gentle laxitive, and for several diseases of the skin. That it escapes from the surface of the body is shown by the odor, and by its blackening silver articles in the pockets, and on this account it is not unlikely that it may affect insects on the bodies of animals. A few doses may in some instances, by its cathartic effect, improve the health of the animal, and thus prove effective against lice, which are chiefly found upon debilitated or sickly animals. The common sulphur powder frequently produces griping when used as human medicine, to counteract which it is mixed with a quarter or one-third its bulk of calcined magnesia, or cream of tartar, and this mixture would probably be the best to give to animals.

PATIENCE IN MILKING.—A writer says that a cow was cured of holding up her milk by patiently milking her until she ceased to hold it, and by continuing the practice she has become an easy, regular good cow.

TOMATO ECONOMY.—A correspondent of the New England *Farmer* says, that after trying all methods of training, he finds it best to let the vines take their own course over brushwood placed for them to run on.

SIGNALS OF DISTRESS AT SEA.—Some of the European Grand Lodges have been discussing the propriety and feasibility of a code of Masonic signals of distress, to be used by Masons at sea. The Three Globes of Berlin propose to do this by means of a single flag, which shall, by the means of hoisting it, be made to express seven distinct matters or pieces of information as well as replies to questions. Landsman may and probably do, under-estimate the importance of this subject; but every mariner will fully appreciate the value of such a code of signals, should it be universally and uniformly sanctioned by all the Grand Lodges of the world. It is a wonder that a matter of this gravity has not received more attention. It may be said it would require a convention of all the Grand Lodges of the world, so as to settle the question as to what code shall be adopted. That is not necessary. Should any one Grand Lodge fix upon a code, the simplier the better, and send a circular to that effect to all the Grand Lodges, its adoption would be certain.

A traveler came down the wharf, just as the steamer had left, and it was a grievous disappointment to him; while ruminating a stranger inquired:

"Do you want to get aboard?"

"Certainly," said he.

"Then take one from that fence," was the reply.

ESTABLISHED 1760

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff & Tobacco Manufacturer

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,

(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy,	Demigros,
Fine Rappee,	Pure Virginia.
Coarse Rappee,	Nachitoches.
American Gentleman,	Copenhagan.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch,	Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch	Fresh Honey Dew Scotch.
Irish High Toast,	Fresh Scotch.
or Lundyfoot.	

☞ ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE LARGE RED CUTION IN PACKAGES OF FINE CUT CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCOS, WHICH WILL BE FOUND OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

TOBACCO.

SMOKING.	FINE CUT CHEWING.	SMOKING.
Long,	P. A. L., or plain,	S. Jago
No. 1,	Cavendish, or Sweet,	Spanish,
No. 2.	Sweet Scented Oronoco,	Canaster,
1 & 2 mixed,	Tin Foil Cavendish,	Turkish
Granulated.		

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. May 21.-1y

SAFES! SAFES!

F. TILLMAN,

No. 90 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

SOLE Agent for TILTON & McFARLAND'S celebrated Fire Proof and Burglar Safes. This Safe is well known in the market for its unsurpassed fire-proof quality, having withstood in California, as well as in the East, the hottest fires known. We can refer to endless certificates from parties in our mining towns, where these Safes have been subject to the most severe tests of its fire-proof qualities. The Safes are secured by our Combination Lock. This Lock is in every respect the most secure one in use: it requires the key and combination to open the Safe. If the key should be abstracted from tee owner, it would be perfectly useless to the possessor without his knowing the combination, or mental key, which the owner carries in his head. To those in want of a reliable Safe we offer the above cheaper than any other in the market.

A large assortment on hand and to arrive.

6m F. TILLMAN, 90 Battery st

WIRE ROPE:

Is 75 Per Cent. CHEAPER!

THAN ANY OTHER KIND OF ROPE—WHY?

BECAUSE. Compared with any other Rope of equal strength, it is from FOUR to SIX times MORE DURABLE!

BECAUSE, it is FORTY per cent LIGHTER!

BECAUSE, it is less than ONE-HALF the Diameter, and only ONE SIXTH of the BULK!

BECAUSE, it is FIVE TIMES the strength of the same size of the HEMP ROPE!

BECAUSE, it does not STRETCH or SHRINK, in dry or wet weather!

BECAUSE, it does not ABSORB WATER, and double its original WEIGHT!

BECAUSE, it is as PLIABLE as the other rope of equal strength.

Wire Rope is the ONLY KIND of Rope that can be used to ADVANTAGE, for Hoisting from deep shafts and inclined planes, for long Pump Ropes, Derrick Guy Ropes, Ferry Ropes, &c., &c. Those who have once given our Wire Ropes a trial will USE NO OTHER, at any price.

Circulars giving scales of weights and strength prices, testimonials, &c., will be forwarded by addressing the manufacturers, or their agents through out the State. A. S. HALLIDIE & CO.,

oct 16-3m 412 Clay street, San Francisco.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE,

SANSOME STREET,

Opposite the American Theater,

San Francisco.

S. H. SEYMOUR, ...Proprietor.

THE UNDERSIGNED, LONG CONNECTED with the establishment as Book keeper, begs leave respectfully to inform the old patrons of the house, and the public generally, that he has leased from Mr. Bailey Sargent,

THIS MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT,

which will in future be entirely under his management and control, and where he will be pleased to see his old friends and the traveling public. He flatters himself that his experience in the business, and his long acquaintance with the people of California, will be a guarantee that no one will leave his house dissatisfied, and he pledges himself to spare no pains or expense in providing every means for the comfort and satisfaction of his guests,

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE is so well known to the people of California, that it seems almost unnecessary to say anything in praise, either of the building or its location. The Proprietor will only remark that it is inferior to no house in the State in all the requirements of a FIRST CLASS HOTEL, being in a central location and easy of access from all parts of the city. The ROOMS are large and WELL VENTILATED, and furnished with Spring Mattresses. Water has been introduced into all part of the house.

BATH ROOMS on the premises for the convenience of families.

Two Coaches are attached to the Hotel to convey passengers to and from the steamers.

my35-3m SIMON H. SEYMOUR.

THOMAS BOYCE'S

ADVERTISING AGENCY,

North-east corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Agent for the following papers:

ENQUIRER, Dutch Flat.
Butte Record, Oroville,
Republican, Shasta,
Sierra Citizen, Downieville,
Tribune, San Jose,
Placer Herald, Auburn,
Union Democrat, Sonora,
San Andreas Independant,
Amador Sentinel, Jackson,
Mountain Messenger, La Porte,
Crescent City Herald,
Mariposa Democrat,
Pacific Sentinel, Santa Cruz,

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA,

Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass.

This celebrated preparation has stood the test of six years with the California public—who are justly considered as a community the most intelligent in the world—during which period we are proud to say it has given more than satisfaction:—it has become the household remedy for Californians particularly, who, from much exposure, bad food, imperfect shelter and irregular habits, suffer more from

RHEUMATISM

Than any community in the world; and we are safe in saying that as a rule, California Rheumatism cannot be cured thoroughly without the use of

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA.

It is the only preparation that will cure Rheumatism, as thousands can testify who have tried the medicines of the best Doctors in the country, without receiving any benefit therefrom. It all cases it gives immediate relief when taken as per directions on the bottle.

FEMALES

in delicate health would do well to try the virtues of this remedy, as it insures a peculiar beneficial influence upon the vascular system not obtained by any other remedy. It quickly removes from the blood and other fluids the impurities of unhealthy secretions, which engenders a long train of diseases, such as Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Blotches and Pimples on the face and body, Humors, Pustules Sores, Tumors, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Scald Head, Swelled Neck, Liver Complaint, Lumbago, Chronic Sore Eyes, Gout, Cancer, Enlargement of the Ovaries, and diseases of the Heart, are cured by the renovating action of this truly valuable medicine. It acts like a charm, purifying the blood of all morbid and corrupt matter, and at the same time strengthens and invigorates the whole system.—Salt Rheum will positively yield to the medical powers of this remedy, in conjunction with Hall's Rosemary Cerate, it has cured cases of over twenty years standing, the disease covering nearly the whole surface of the body.

MERCUIAL DISEASES

and all diseases arising from lead, mercury, and arsenic, such as aching pains in the bones, dimness of sight, low fevers, and worst of all, mercurial Rheumatism, are relieved by one bottlee of this remedy. Night sweats, wasting of flesh, spitting of blood, habitual costiveness, and piles—thousands can testify to the efficacy of Hall's Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass in the above named diseases. It increases the appetite and the flesh, gives a healthy tone and vigor to the whole system, building up a new constitution. As the constitution is the blood and this remedy thoroughly purifies, cleanses, and purges it of impure matters, and at the same time stimulates into healthy action the whole Visceral System, which is engaged in the manufacture of the blood, hence the health of the whole system will follow, and a

LONG LIFE

with a healthy and cheerful mind—sure indications of a healthy body—can be obtained by the most delicate person by thoroughly purging the blood in the Spring and Fall of the year, with

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW DOCK AND IODIDE OF POTASS.

Imitations.

Owing to the great and unparalleled success of the remedy, hundreds of unprincipled persons seek to palm off on the public, worthless trash called by the same name. The Genuine Hall's Sarsaparilla contains neither spirits, mercury or arsenic.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere for $1, and by the proprietors,

R. HALL & CO.

sc110-3m 581 and 588 Clay st., San Francisco

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY CITIZENS WHOSE NAMES AND RESIDENCES WILL BE FOUND IN THE PAMPHLETS, GIVING EVIDENCE OF ASTONISHING CURE OF CONSUMPTION, BY USING THIS MEDICINE GIVE IT A TRIAL. REDINGTON & CO., AGENTS, 416 AND 418 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

IN TIME OF HEALTH PREPARE FOR SICKNESS.—It is preposterous to think that because we are in health, disease will never overtake us. How many have gone forth in the morning and returned home to lay down upon beds of sickness for months! We would remind our readers, that, for a family medicine, nothing can equal SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP. Of Humors it is a sure exterminator. Scrofula and Cancer, Rheumatism and Neuralgia, are all cured by this magical remedy. REDINGTON & CO., Agents, 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco. dec4-6m

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

COLDS! COUGHS..!

Brown's Bronchial Troches

are Cough Cold Hoarseness, Influenza any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, clear and give strength to the voice of

PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when *Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness* and *Sore Throat* are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box.

REDINGTON & CO.,

Nos. 416 and 418 Front streets,

dec4-6m San Francisco, General Agents.

GROVER & BAKER'S

Noiseless

Sewing Machines!

For Family Use and Manufacturing Purposes

☞ **Prices from $60 Upwards** ☜

Over 50,000 in Use!

WE beg to assure the public that the well-known reputation of these Machines for RELIABILITY will be fully sustained, and in our rapidly increasing business the same care will be faithfully exercised in every department of our manufacture. Every Machine sold by us IS WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

The public attention is respectfully requested to the following

Card from the Grover & Baker S. M. Company.

The public, in their eagerness to supply themselves with Sewing Machines making the GROVER & BAKER stitch must not forget to purchase them of the parties who alone are authorized to sell them. All machines sewing from the spools and in which one needle only penetrates the cloth, and having a feed which allows the material to be turned at will are Infringements

GLOVER & BAKER, S. M. CO.

A Card from Elias Howe, Jr.

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in, or use, any Sewing Machines which sew from two spools and make the stitch known as the GROVER & BAKER stitch, unless the same are purchased from the *GROVER & BAKER SEWING COMPANY*, or their Agents, or Licenses, and stamped under my patent of September, 10, 14.

Said Company and their Licenses, alone, are legally authorized under their own patents, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing Machines, and all others are piracies upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly wherever found.

ELIAS HOWE, JR.

☞ The attention of Tailors and Manufacturers, who prefer the "Lock stitch," is called to our

Improved Shuttle Machines,

which are speedily adapted to their requirements

—AND—

☞ **THE BEST IN USE** ☜

R. G. BROWN, Agent,

329 (91) Montgomery street,

San Francisco.

SAMUEL JELLY, 124 J st. Sacramento City:
J. T. ALLMENT, 156 Second st. Marysville:
J. L. WOODMAN, Main street, Stockton:
GEO. D. DOXIN, North San Juan:
J. F. BARSS, Placerville:
D. E. GORDON, Weaverville:
T. A. SPRINGER, Jackson. je26-tf

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE

State of California, Oregon, and adjacent Territories:

THE SUBSCRIBER ONE OF YOUR EARLIEST citizens of California, and for the most of the time engaged as a Journalist, and particularly of late in a Journal devoted to the chief resources of the Pacific States, respectfully submits the following plan and proposition for the purpose of bringing hither from England, France and Germany the working classes, mechanics artizans, miners, and agriculturists for the purpose of developing the resources of our thinly populated States and Territotories, thereby reducing labor, the establishing of Factories, the occupation of the millions of acres of arrable land now lying dormant, and to work our mines. The benefit accruing to our Government—to the marine conveyances—the merchant—the manufacturer, the mining conveyances and professional community cannot but be beneficial, provided the facilities are offered to such emigrants, and according to the tenor of our laws regarding such. For these purposes the subscriber desires to seek only the necessary or pecuniary aid to take him across the Pacific and Atlantic, so that he may be enabled to lay before the people of Europe a work which he has compiled from authentic sources comprising the mineral wealth of the Pacific States, including partly Mexico, Lower California, British Columbia, &c., together with a synopsis of the climatology, agriculture, arts and manufactures, with interesting statistics of our imports and exports, and population. Also, the organic acts of our State, the local and general laws governing mining, the Preemption Act, and kindred subjects pertaining to the Pacific States. The author reserving for himself the right of translation of this work (which has cost him three years of his time to collect and compile) in the German an and French languages.

He contemplates making the tour to the Atlantic States and Europe in February or March 1863, and will equip himself with the mineral materials, fossil remains, &c., and illustrate them by diagrams and discourses throughout the Atlantic States and Europe.

Such a work which your petitioner has in view cannot be published in this State without an extraordinary outlay, nor have we the materials artists, or skill in copperplate or wood engraving. The work will comprise from 100 to 500 pages, to be handsomely illustrated with colored plates, maps, &c, quarto form. The subscriber will add thereto a complete list of all the associations and companies, especially mining companies.

He goes to Europe for the purpose of seeing all the manufacturing places, machines and utensils; also to the leading mining districts and metallurgical establishments, to acquire from the best sources there the best mode of treating our rich minerals, and lay these several important features before our people through the *Mining and Scientific Press*, and the work he hereby offers. But the most important subject in his mission is the inducements he will offer to the Europeans of our immensely rich mining fields and agricultural lands, together with the great advantages offered by a liberal and protective government for industrious citizens.

The Subscriber, therefore, calls upon the citizens in the Pacific States who have the interests of our new States nearest their heart, to aid him in this great but laudable undertaking with means. Each subscriber will be furnished with a copy of this work, which is designed to be useful in the counting house, to the professional man and miner. The author desires to state that whatever aid or subscription he may be furnished with by the people of this State he will refund after the publication of the work, or leave the amounts to be taken out in books.

Respectfully submitted,

JULIUS SILVERSMITH.

December 11, 1862.-tf

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR sale at the ENQUIRER OFFICE.

PHŒNIX WORKS!

JONATHAN KITTREDGE, Proprietor.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE-PROOF DOORS,
SHUTTERS,
BANK VAULTS,
PRISON CELLS,
RAILINGS,
GRATINGS,
BOLTS,
BALCONIES,
BRIDGE WORK,

and all kinds of BLACKSMITH WORK.

A large assortment of Second Hand Doors and Shutters, constantly on hand, and for sale at very low rate.

☞ All orders promptly attended to.

108 Battery Street, near Pacific.

San Francisco.

San Francisco, May 1, 1862. 6m

THE ENQUIRER

NEWSPAPER, BOOK

AND

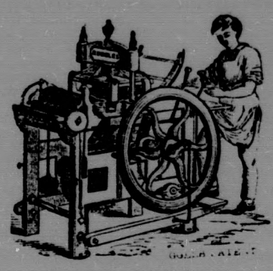
JOB PRINTING!

ESTABLISHMENT,

SACRAMENTO STREET,

Dutch Flat

HAVING ONE OF RUGGLES' JOB ENGINE PRESSES



Together with an excellent assortment of new

JOB TYPE!

We are prepared to do every description of

PRINTING

SUCH AS

BALL TICKETS,
VISITING CARDS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
BILL-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
BILLS OF FARE,
CONSTITUTIONS,
BY-LAWS, PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS, &c., &c.

IN

Bronze or Colored

INKS!

In a style unsurpassed by any office in the State at greatly

REDUCED RATES!

FROM OUR FORMER CHARGES.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Township No. 1.—Justices.—M A Stellhouse and E H French.
Constables—James Rice and J J Hoey.
Road Commissioner.—Thomas Dudley
Collector—G L Grilley. Assessor—J D Pratt.
Township No. 2.—Justices—S Reno and J L Adams.
Constables—Levi Jackson and Wm Horn.
Road Commissioner.—Wm Gwin.
Collector—D Choate Assessor—J D Barmoure.
Township No. 3.—Justices—William Sexton and D A Rice.
Constables—James McBurney and A Plank.
Road Commissioner.—John Beach.
Collector—John Connor. Assessor—S M Stevens.
Township No 4—Justices—E B Boust and J Brown
Constables—S A Miller and Jacob Keck.
Road Commissioner—A Kipp
Collector—C M Kopp. Assessor—W A Himes.
Township No. 5.—Justices—S M Jamison and A B Scott.
Constables—J F Kirby and S C Smith.
Road Commissioner.—J C Scott.
Collector—J L Sawhorn. Assessor—Thos Dodd.
Township No 6—Justices—S R Case and H L Pease.
Constables—Robert Kinsely and Jas Mulligan.
Road Commissioner—E Lloyd.
Collector—James D McCormick. Assessor—W K Diltz.
Township No 7.—Justices—J B Currier and O H Young.
Constables—J B Carter and Ellis Edwards.
Road Commissioner—S L Irish.
Collector—John R Brown. Assessor—V F Field
Township No. 8.—Justices—E H Snyder and George Kuder.
Constables—G P Rowland D McFarland.
Road Commissioner—E T Darling.
Collector—J B Cornett. Assessor—J M Bardwell
Township No. 9.—Justices—D W Slavin and B F Smith.
Constables—John S Agar and A Harrison.
Road Commissioner—W D Perkins.
Collector—John White. Assessor—C W Humphreys.
Township No. 10.—Justices—J Beck and H W Starr.
Constables—D E Mitchell and V W Cleaveland.
Road Commissioner—Edward Garrahan.
Collector—John Barnes Assessor—J Bristow.

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Make the best Clothing:

Furnishing Goods, all kinds

Retailing for cash, at Wholesale Prices.

Largest and Best stock of

CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS,
TRUNKS,
CARPET BAGS,
UMBRELLAS,
VALISES, &c

To be found in any Retail House in California.

Goods suitable for traveling purposes in any climate.

We have fitted up a custom department in connection with our former business, and employ over seventy-five Tailors to make up fine clothing to order. We have the best cutter on this coast, which enables us to guarantee a perfect fit in all cases without alteration.

Our stock of cloths, cassimeres and Vestings are the finest imported from Paris or New York this season.

☞ Strangers visiting the city will please call and leave their measure, free of charge.

Apl18-7-1y FRENCH, WILSON & CO.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

NEW STYLE

IMPROVED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

ALL FORMER OBJECTIONS OVERCOME

No Leather pad used in *the*

NEW STYLE MACHINES!

THE NEW STYLE HEMMER

AND

TRANSPARENT CLOTH PRESSER

ARE ATTACHED TO THE

IMPROVED MACHINE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

—TO—

MISSION WOOLLEN MILLS

—USE—

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES!

IN MAKING UP

OVER-SHIRTS, COATS, SUITS, &c.

They now use from 40 to 50 constantly, and are turning out

THE FINEST GOODS

In the Market.

☞ *SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.* ☜

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent

Corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets,

o10-tf SAN FRANCISCO.

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,

PRACTICAL BOOKBINDER,

Paper Ruler and Blank Book Manufactory,
517 Clay and 214 Commercial streets,
Between Montgomery and Sansome

San Francisco.

☞ Binding of every description neatly executed. Blank Books Ruled and Bound to any desired Pattern. Aug. 23, 1862-1y.

THE PRIDE OF NEW YORK.

1863's specialty.

GRAND MIRROR OF AMERICAN GENIUS.

"Correct with spirit, eloquent with ease,
Intent to reason, or polite to please."

The New York Mercury

FOR THE NEW YEAR.

It is with no fear of War's effects upon their literary fortunes, that the publishers of the New York MERCURY acknowledge the unwavering loyalty of their two HUNDRED THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS, and announce to them, and to all, that THE NEW YORK MERCURY for this year (1863) will be richer in every luxury of Polite Literature than ever before. It is no upstart speculation, no temporary "sensation," but a first class literary weekly, which has been familiar to the United States for a quarter of a century, and while the wishy-washy mushroom prints of yesterday are cutting down their talent even while they raise their subscription price, THE NEW YORK MERCURY maintains all its great Staff of Romancers, Poets, Humorists, Essayists, Story Tellers, and Editors, and promises to make it still greater for 1863.

It is the one paper for every home. It forty columns of reading matter per week constitute an unparalleled

CONSERVATORY OF THE ENTERTAINING,

and its Novels, Miscellaneous Tales, Beauties of Verse, Gossip, Feuilletons, Broadsides of Humor, and Polished Editorials, combine to epitomize all the charms of

WIT AND SENTIMENT!

The husband reads it to his wife, the mother to her children, the lover to his sweetheart, the soldier to his comrades, and the village schoolmaster to the circle around the stove. It is familiar to the sight of every man, woman, and child in our country, and has regular subscribers in several countries of Europe. THE NEW YORK MERCURY is also identified with the grandest patriotism of the age, for several members of its brilliant Staff hold high rank in our noble army, and have made themselves as famous with the Sword as with the Pen. The great illustrating artist of the NEW YORK MERCURY, the inimitable DARLEY, gives the paper the highest attributes of Fine Art; and yet this largest literary weekly of the day promises to surpass it self in all these respects during the New Year.

The first New York MERCURY Novelette for the New Year, to be commenced in the issue of January 3, 1863, is called

VICTORIA;

OR,

THE HEIRESS OF CASTLE CLIFF.

BY COUSIN MAY CARLETON,

AUTHOR OF "GIPSY GOWER," "SYBIL CAMPBELL," "ERMINE," "LA MASQUE," &c., &c.

The productions of this distinguished author need no eulogy. Public opinion has long since pronounced them superior to any other novelettes published on this side of the Atlantic; and the true test of their merit is found in the fact that they are eagerly reproduced, after their publication in the MERCURY, by the English press. We may add that the new tale, "Victoria," is fully equal in interest and depth of plot to either of those which have secured so large a share of public approval, and we can earnestly recommend it to all story-readers.

THE NEW YORK MERCURY is sold by all newsmen and periodical dealers in America. To subscribers it is regularly mailed every Saturday morning, for $3 a year; three copies for $5; six copies for $9; eight copies for $12, with an extra copy, *free*, to the getter up of the club. Six months' subscriptions received. *Always write plainly the name of your Post Office, County and State.* We take the notes for all solvent banks at par. Payment must invariably be made in advance.

☞ Specimen Copies sent free to all applicants.

Address all letters and remittances, post paid, to

CAULDWELL & WHITNEY,

Proprietors of the New York Mercury.

112 Fulton street, New York City